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CONGRESS AND ITS WORK

A GREAT ROW IN THE DEMOCRATIC CAMP.

THE SENATORIAL CAUCUS STILL DISPUTING OVER THE KELLOGG CASE—FOUR SOUTHERN MEMBERS DECLARE AGAINST THE PROPOSED OUTRAGE—JUDGE DAVIS'S POSITION.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—No set of politicians could possibly be in a greater quandary than are the Senate Bourbons. Their two caucuses of yesterday and a prolonged one this morning have not resulted in pointing a way out of the difficulty. There will be another caucus to-morrow. Great secrecy has been observed about the discussion in these caucuses, and this has led to much idle speculation as to the topics before the caucus. As stated in last night's dispatches there has been only one topic discussed by the unhappy Senators, who are trying hard, by using the party whip, to secure something like harmonious action. The bone of contention is the Kellogg case. There is really a majority at present against taking up the case during this session, but the minority is so vindictive and active that the majority is, of course, impressed and anxious to reach some conclusion that will conceal the wide dissensions in the party without going any further.

A fact was developed in the controversy to-day that has exasperated to the most intense degree the ultra Bourbons, who desire to unseat Kellogg at any price. Four Southern Senators have announced to the caucus that they will not vote to unseat Kellogg upon any condition. These Senators are Messrs. Gordon, Butler, Lamar, and Wade Hampton. They proceed upon the theory that Kellogg's case is one that was settled in open Senate, upon what was called its merits, and that he was allowed to take his seat upon an agreement that M. C. Butler should be seated at the same time. They claim that the case was then disposed of and that any attempt to reopen it upon a question of title could be as properly leveled against any Senator, whether the agreement was an express one or not. It is clearly understood throughout the country that there was an understanding. This being the case, these gentlemen hold that the Democrats cannot afford to incur the semblance even of a breach of faith. Messrs. Beck, Vest, Saulsbury, Vance, Ben Hill, and Jonas have been the most active of the Senators advocating prompt action upon the case. Senator Garland is in favor of sending it over to the next session. Senator Thurman also coincides in this view. Senator Jonas said to-day that he would not guarantee the State of Louisiana to continue Democratic if Kellogg was not unseated. He wanted hesitating Senators to think of this. Senator Cockrell, the Chairman of the caucus, is one of the most conservative of the Bourbons. He may join Messrs. Gordon, Lamar, Butler, and Hampton, and actually vote against unseating Kellogg. At any rate, he is most energetically opposed to the policy that has made this Bourbon quandary possible. One thing which made the ultra Democratic Senators especially nervous this afternoon, was the fear that the Republicans, learning the situation, may insist upon tabling the resolution, or forcing action of some sort, that will definitely defeat Ben Hill's programme.

The position of David Davis was discussed this afternoon. No one could speak positively for him in caucus, but no one doubted that he would vote with the Republicans against reopening the case. Judge Davis is reported as having said that if Kellogg's case was not settled, then no case in the Senate ever had been, and that if *Kellogg's case could be reopened*, then any past contest upon which the Senate had acted could be reopened. In the face of the fact that four Senators positively rebel against the caucus action, it is not now so certain that the case will come before the Senate. To-morrow's caucus may produce some settlement of the Bourbon perplexity.

THE SENTIMENTAL INDIAN POLICY.

SENATOR VEST CRITICISES EASTERN PHILANTHROPISTS AND MAKES SOME GOOD POINTS ON INDIAN MANAGEMENT.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The consideration of the bill to ratify the settlement with the Utes has given many Senators an opportunity to express their opinions concerning the Government's Indian policy, to revive the history of our relations to the Indians from the days of the Pilgrims, and to criticise the provisions of the agreement in connection with the treaties and the Constitution; but by far the most remarkable of the series of speeches has been the one delivered to-day by Mr. Vest, of Missouri. Although Mr. Vest has neither a commanding figure nor a pleasing voice, he is an orator of much ability, and his views were placed before the Senate in a manner which commanded the close attention of all. Mr. Vest has no affection for New-England, and does not disguise his sentiments toward that section of the country.

In beginning his address, he declared that the Northern press and pulpit were full of sentiment and gush on the Indian question, and aimed his rhetoric mainly at Massachusetts, which he seems to regard as a land given over to lecture-rooms and certain persons whom he delights to call philanthropists. Having placed the State in the position of an accuser and slanderer of Congress, he proceeded to defend the National Legislature from its attacks, and suggested that Massachusetts pamphleteers should read the history of the first raid upon the Indians made by the so-called Pilgrim fathers, for whom he seems to have very little respect. He occasionally revealed unexpected knowledge of Scripture, and in the course of his argument compared the Indians to the tribe who were overcome, and whose lands were taken by the Israelites under the direction of God. Both were displaced in obedience to the doctrine of the survival of the fittest. The Government's mistake had been in trying to civilize the Indian by excluding him from civilized people, in putting him under corrupt agents or sentimentalists who knew nothing of the Indian character. The Indians could be restrained only by force and fear, and one might as well carry the Bible to the hyena or the tiger in the jungle. The system had been false in theory and ruinous in practice, and it led only to extermination. Out of 380 treaties, only 1 allowed the Indian to trade beyond his reservation. In this way had the child been maimed, and yet there was wonder why he did not grow. By allowing the Indians to hold lands in common, the Government had perpetuated their nomadic habits. By moving them from reservation to reservation, it had withheld any possibility of domestic life, and effectually uprooted from their minds any idea of a home or any tendency to secure one. The courts had so interpreted the law that the Indians could not be prevented from punishing their enemies with nameless tortures. He should support the bill, because it was a step in the right direction. The Indians should be induced to take land in severalty, and their tribal relations should be broken up. A great obstacle in the way of a settlement of the whole question, was the inability of the Indian to realize the power of the United States. He favored the transfer of the 78,000 barbarous Indians to the War Department, after they had been deprived of their ponies and guns, and their subjection to heroic treatment. The Utes were prepared for war and might prevent such a calamity.

Mr. Dawes made a dignified reply to Mr. Vest, while the latter was receiving the congratulations of his friends. Acknowledging the eloquence and force of the greater part of his address, Mr. Dawes regretted that he had found it necessary to sneer at New-England, but he informed him that Massachusetts had been sneered at for so many years for vindicating the rights of men of whatever color, that such treatment now had no effect upon her.

The debate continued until evening. Mr. Dawes's amendment, which sets aside $10,000 for education was carried—44 to 8. Upon Mr. Kirkwood's motion, the annuities for the captured women were raised to $600 each. Late in the afternoon the debate turned upon the details of the bill, and the committee announced their intention to force a vote by a night session. This course was so strenuously opposed by Mr. Conkling and Mr. Teller that the bill was allowed to go over until Monday, with the understanding that it should be voted upon on that day.

FINLEY'S QUARREL WITH SPRINGER.

ANOTHER LETTER EMBRACING A TESTIMONIAL OF GOOD CHARACTER FROM MR. HEWITT.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Col. Finley has addressed a letter to the public, which will be printed to-morrow, upon the subject of his controversy with Mr. Springer. He makes no charge of corruption against Mr. Springer, but still insists upon the charge of duplicity. He calls Mr. Springer's attack upon him unfair, because, from his position in the House, he is protected by his privileges from a civil action. As to the statement made that he [Finley] acted as Mr. Tilden's agent, or pretended so to act, he submits the following letter received by him to-day:

NEW-YORK, April 8, 1880.

MY DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 6th inst. is received. I regret very much that this difficulty with Mr. Springer has occurred. The effect of these everlasting quarrels between Democrats is to destroy the confidence of the public in the capacity of the Democratic Party for self-government. I had already written to Mr. Springer that you had never claimed to represent Mr. Tilden, and that you had written me a letter which plainly showed that your relations with him did not enable you to get at his views, and I have sent him a copy of your letter so that there will be no excuse hereafter of charging you with being the representative of Mr. Tilden. If you desire, I will cheerfully bear testimony to the fact that you served the National Committee well and faithfully in 1876; that your relations were of the most confidential character; that you never abused confidence which was reposed in you, and that what money you expended was fully accounted for, and with scrupulous fidelity.
Yours truly, ABRAM S. HEWITT.
To Col. H. FINLEY.

NOTES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 9, 1880.

The Senate adjourned to-day until Monday.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a circular to the Board of Supervising Inspectors of Steam Vessels, announcing that a special meeting of the board will be held in this city on May 10 for the consideration and regulation of signal lights for ferry steamers running in Eastern waters.

The House Committee on Military Affairs held a meeting to-day to select a Superintendent of the National Soldiers' Home, in lieu of the Hon. Joel Parker, of New-Jersey, who, it was learned, could not accept the position, and decided to recommend the appointment of Gen. John Love, of Indiana.

Representations having been made by the Post Office Department to the Government of Canada that mail packages of American publications were subjected to the payment of Customs dues, the Canadian authorities have recognized the justice of the complaint, and placed such publications on the free list.

The House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds agreed to-day to recommend the passage of the bills providing for the erection of public buildings at the following places: Key West, Fla., at a cost not exceeding $25,000; Augusta, Ga., $100,000; Sacramento, Cal., $100,000; Syracuse, N. Y., $100,000; Marquette, Mich., $100,000; Lancaster, Penn., $75,000; Tyler, Texas, $50,000; Greenville, S. C., $50,000.

The following Board of Visitors for the Naval Academy was determined upon to-day: Prof. Wayland, of the Yale College Law School; Col. Alexander W. Campbell, of West Virginia; Gen. Lloyd W. Aspinwall, of New-York; Gen. W. H. Davis, of Pennsylvania; Col. E. B. Stoddard, of Massachusetts, and the Hon. Emerson Etheridge, of Tennessee. The naval member has not yet been appointed. Senators Hamlin and Beck have recently been appointed members of the board on the part of the Senate, and Representatives Beltzhoover, Simonton, and Pound on the part of the House.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs gave a hearing to-day to a delegation of New-York gentlemen, who urged the passage of the bill providing for an international exhibition in the City of New-York in 1883. Messrs. William H. C. Price and Thomas McElrath addressed the committee, and at the close of the hearing the committee instructed Representative Cox to report the bill, and ask for its passage. The names of the Mayor, and other prominent officers of the city, together with those of the Hilton Committee were added to the list of incorporators. This, it is claimed, harmonizes all conflicting interests.

Mr. Newberry, of Michigan, introduced a bill in the House to-day providing that it shall not hereafter be lawful to transport imported goods, wares, or merchandise, in bond or with duty paid, or any products or manufactures of the United States, from one port or place therein, when any portion of such transportation is made through any foreign country, bordering on the Gulf of Mexico or on the Caribbean Sea, except as the same is permitted by the treaties of the United States with such foreign countries; provided, however, that nothing contained in the bill shall be construed to prohibit the importation or exportation of any goods to or from such foreign countries in accordance with existing provisions of law.

The following statement shows the increase in the sales of postage stamps at the principal cities for the nine months of the present fiscal year, ending March 31, as compared with the sales for the corresponding period of the previous fiscal year: New-York, increase, 17 per cent.; Boston, increase, 10 per cent.; Philadelphia, increase, 9 per cent.; Chicago, increase, 9 per cent.; St. Louis, increase, 17 per cent.; New-Orleans, increase, 14 per cent.; Savannah, increase, 19 per cent.; Macon, increase, 12 per cent.; Atlanta, Ga., increase, 45 per cent., and Richmond, Va., increase, 12 per cent. The amount of postage stamps, stamped envelopes, and postal cards issued to Postmasters during the first nine months of the present fiscal year aggregate in value $28,979,385 52, being an increase over the issues for the corresponding nine months of the previous fiscal year of $3,016,062 17, or about 14 1-3 per cent. The greatest increase is in the sales of postal cards.

NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate this afternoon: W. I. P. White to be Supervisor of Census for the First District of Pennsylvania; John W. Barr, United States District Judge for the District of Kentucky.

Postmasters.—Gardner C. White, at Carson City, Nev.; Littleton E. Crum, Oswego, Kan.; Henri E. Fletcher, Watsonville, Cal.; Alexander G. Pearce, Greenville, Miss.; Charles M. Keyes, Sandusky, Ohio.

Army Promotions.—Lieut.-Col. George Thom, Corps of Engineers, to be Colonel; Major Henry L. Abbot, Corps of Engineers, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. Garrett J. Lydecker, Corps of Engineers, to be Major; First Lieut. John G. Mallery, Corps of Engineers, to be Captain; Second Lieut. William M. Black, Corps of Engineers, to be First Lieutenant; First Lieut. Martin E. O'Brien to be Captain Second Cavalry; Second Lieut. Frederick W. Kingsbury to be First Lieutenant Second Cavalry; Capt. Edward Ball to be Major Seventh Cavalry; Second Lieut. Henry H. Wright to be First Lieutenant Ninth Cavalry; Second Lieut. Louis Wilhelmi to be First Lieutenant First Infantry.

The Senate, in executive session, to-day confirmed the following nominations: James B. Angell, of Michigan, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to China; John F. Swift, of California, and William H. Trescot, of South Carolina, to be Commissioners to China, to constitute, with the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to that country, a commission to negotiate and conclude by treaty a settlement of such matters of interest to the two Governments now pending between the same as may be confided to it.

WITHDRAWS FROM THE FIELD.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., April 9.—Gen. Morton C. Hunter authorizes the press of this city to withdraw his name from the list of candidates for the Governorship, which will be done to-morrow morning. The cause is ill-health, his physicians advising him to withdraw for fear of injurious consequences. He had a slight attack of paralysis several months ago.

DELEGATES TO WORCESTER.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 9.—Springfield sends 13 Edmunds, 9 Grant, and 1 Sherman delegates to the Worcester Convention. Holyoke sends 10 who favor Edmunds, and 1 for Grant.

METHODS OF LEGISLATORS

THE SUPPLY BILL BEATEN IN THE ASSEMBLY.

ITS OPPONENTS RETURNING, DETERMINED, TO THE ATTACK—CLOSING THE DISCUSSION—THE MOTION TO STRIKE OUT THE SWIFT ITEM LOST BY A VOTE OF 53 TO 61—THE BILL LOST, YEAS 67, NAYS 38.

ALBANY, April 9.—By a vote of 67 to 38 the Annual Supply bill was beaten this morning in the Assembly after a prolonged discussion upon the items attacked yesterday, and by a body of Republicans who were determined that unless the objectionable items were removed they would not give their consent to its passage. Mr. Husted and Mr. Alvord came into the Assembly to-day determined that not a jot or tittle of the bill should be changed. They declared that the Legislature must take the bill the Committee on Ways and Means had reported or they should have no bill at all. On the other side were Mr. Skinner, Mr. Brennan, Mr. Cookinham, and Mr. Mitchell, quite as positive, but by no means so talkative. Their course had been agreed upon, and they were quite as determined that the items objected to should be stricken out as Mr. Husted was persistent in retaining them.

Just before 11 o'clock the Speaker announced the pending question to be the Supply bill, and that Mr. Alvord had the floor. Mr. Alvord then continued the speech he had begun last evening. He again asserted his belief that the Legislature could not evade the responsibility of approving the action of the Board of Audit. As for the items for the Buffalo and New-York Catholic Protectories, he recalled the fact that Attorney-General Fairchild and Attorney-General Ward had decided that such appropriations could be made under the Constitution, and he would not presume to set up his opinion against that of two such distinguished legal gentlemen. This coupling of Fairchild and Ward caused an audible smile in the House. Mr. Husted followed Mr. Alvord, but merely to give notice that he was not going to permit any discursive debate on the bill. Turning to the clock, which was above and behind him, he said: "It is now Friday morning at 11 o'clock, and it is time this bill should be passed. When one speaker on each side has been heard, I propose to move the previous question." This did not alarm anybody. Mr. Congdon, who is very talkative, and is not possessed of the best judgment in the world to guide his disposition to chatter, made an ill-advised and badly-worded onslaught upon the protectory items, entirely out of key with the remarks of those with whom he was unfortunately associated; unfortunately, because he evidently did more harm than good by his speech. Mr. Mitchell said he was pained to hear such a sectarian argument. Matters of faith and religion should be left out of the discussion. They did not meet here to discuss them. The only question to be considered was whether the protectory items were proper ones to be allowed. He trusted no man in the Assembly would be influenced by religious opinions. It was a question of propriety, to be decided by the question of equality. The only reason that he thought proper for opposing them was that there were at least 100 institutions in the State which were just as properly entitled to claim and receive money for the maintenance *of juvenile delinquents, and which desired to secure* help through the Supply bill. Mr. Nowlan and Mr. Wren spoke in favor of retaining the items, the latter making a sort of apology for having appeared at one time to question the propriety of the appropriation for Frank Swift.

During the discussion Mr. Husted had consulted with Mr. Skinner and several other of his opponents, and found that there would be no opposition to the motion for the previous question. He so stated when he rose to close the debate, announcing that he would make the motion when he had finished summing up. He again took up the argument on the Board of Audit, which he maintained had been clothed with the powers of a court. He compared it with the Board of Estimate and Apportionment in New-York City, from the decision of which there was no appeal. As for the claims allowed by the Board of Audit, he declared that he would risk his reputation as a lawyer and a man that no man could read the evidence in those cases without concluding that they were honest claims and should be allowed. He repeated some of the eloquent remarks he had previously made to justify the five-thousand-dollar appropriation for the Livingston statue, saying, as he began, that it made him "buoyant as a boy" to advocate such an appropriation. Coming to the protectory items, he again urged the propriety and the constitutionality of making such appropriations, and closed his remarks by moving the previous question.

Mr. Mitchell was temporarily in the chair, and he put the motion. It was carried without opposition, and the main question was ordered. It had been decided that a vote should be taken on each item of the Board of Audit claims, and then on the Livingston and protectory items, and Mr. Brennan, who had led the debate against the bill, sent memoranda of the items to the desk. The Clerk read the first item, that appropriating for Frank Swift $39,375 and $2,362 interest. The roll-call was begun, and as members voted they explained why they voted "yea" or "nay." Mr. Bradley thought there was a palpable defect in the arguments of the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee when he compared the Board of Audit with the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. They were entirely dissimilar bodies. The evidence provided to be placed before the Legislature in regard to the claims was not in its possession, and he believed some of them to be utterly bad. Mr. Brennan said the Legislature was not called upon to defeat the claims. He only wished to postpone action upon them until members were in possession of the evidence which the law provided they should see. Mr. Carpenter, of Suffolk, said he had read the evidence in the Swift claim, and did not believe a jury could be found to award Swift's claim on the evidence presented. Mr. Skinner said he had last year submitted to Mr. Sloan's judgment, and had voted for these items. Since then his eyes had been opened, and until he had seen the testimony which led the Board of Audit to allow the claims, he should continue to vote against them. Mr. Tallmadge thought they were honest claims, and that it would be repudiation by the State not to allow them. Mr. Travis had thought, and he still believed, that the claims were frauds, but the Constitution says the Legislature shall not audit any private claim, and he believed it had no authority to pass. If review of the Board of Audit's action did not constitute an audit of a private claim, he did not know what audit meant. The roll-call occupied three-quarters of an hour. At its close it was found that 114 members had voted, as follows, on the motion to strike out, [Republicans in roman, Democrats in *italics*, Greenbackers in SMALL CAPITALS:]

YEAS—Messrs. B. F. Baker, Beach, *T. E. Benedict*, Bradley, Brennan, Bridges, Bullock, E. A. Carpenter, *Case*, Chamberlain, Chickering, Childs, Clowes, Congdon, Cookinham, Cullinan, Curtis, Davis, Douglass, Duell, Duguid, *Ellis*, Evans, Fish, Geraline, Gray, GROSSE, GWINUP, *Havens*, Howland, Kennedy, Low, McCabe, Miller, Mitchell, Morgan, *Parker*, Peck, Root, Russell, Sanders, Seely, Sherman, Sipp, Skinner, Slingerland, Steele, *Strait*, Tozier, Tuttle, Van Valkenburgh, Varnum, Weston—53.

NAYS—Messrs. Alvord, Andrews, C. S. Baker, Beates, *E. D. Benedict*, *Bennett*, Brodsky, *Costin*, Chase, *Clancy*, Clark, *Cohen*, Comstock, *Costello*, *Cushing*, Deane, *Dougherty*, Ferris, Fiske, *Fitzgerald*, *Gibbs*, Griggs, *Hagan*, Hayes, Hurd, Husted, Ingersoll, Lefever, Lindsay, *McAvoy*, *McCarthy*, *McDonald*, *McTernan*, *Mead*, Mooers, *Newman*, Nowlan, O'Brien, *O'Connor*, Phillips, *Pitcher*, Potter, Potts, *Rhodes*, Roberts, *Shanley*, *Sheridan*, Shult, Sisson, Tallmadge, *Terpeny*, Terry, *Thilemann*, Titus, *Tormey*, Travis, *Treanor*, *Tully*, *Walsh*, *Wiley*, Wren—61.

The vote was then taken on the other Board of Audit items, which were retained by about the same vote. The Catholic Protectory items were retained by a vote of 41 to 50.

The vote on the final passage of the bill was as follows: [Republicans in roman, Democrats in *italics*.]

YEAS—Messrs. Alvord, Andrews, C. S. Baker, Beates, *E. D. Benedict*, *Bennett*, Bradley, Brodsky, Bullock, *Costin*, *Clancy*, Clark, Clowes, *Cohen*, Comstock, Congdon, *Costello*, Cullinan, *Cushing*, Deane, *Dougherty*, Duell, Ferris, Fiske, *Fitzgerald*, *Gibbs*, *Hagan*, Hayes, Hurd, Husted, Ingersoll, Kennedy, Lefever, Lindsay, *McAvoy*, *McCarthy*, *McDonald*, *McTernan*, *Mead*, Mooers, Morgan, *Newman*, Nowlan, *O'Connor*, Phillips, *Pitcher*, Potter, Potts, *Rhodes*, Roberts, Russell, *Shanley*, *Sheridan*, Sisson, Tallmadge, *Terpeny*, Terry, *Thilemann*, Titus, *Tormey*, Travis, *Treanor*, *Tully*, *Walsh*, Weston, *Wiley*, Wren—67.

NAYS—Messrs. B. F. Baker, Beach, T. E. Benedict, Brennan, Bridges, E. A. Carpenter, Case, Chamberlain, Chickering, Cookinham, Curtis, Davis, Duguid, *Ellis*, Evans, Fish, Gray, GROSSE, GWINUP, *Havens*, Howland, Low, McCabe, Miller, Mitchell, *Parker*, Peck, Root, Sanders, Seely, Skinner, Slingerland, Steele, *Strait*, Tozier, E. M. Tuttle, Van Valkenburgh, Varnum—38.

An analysis of the vote on striking out the Swift claim shows that 48 Republicans, 4 Democrats, and 1 Greenbacker voted in the affirmative, and 33 Republicans and 28 Democrats in the negative. On the passage of the bill, 40 Republicans and 27 Democrats voted for it, and 32 Republicans, 5 Democrats, and 1 Greenbacker were recorded against. Immediately upon the announcement that the bill was lost, Mr. Husted moved an adjournment, and without any attempt on either side to secure a reconsideration, the House broke up until night. The opponents of the bill are elated with their success, although they say they regret that the items for which the whole bill was sacrificed were so persistently retained. Arrangements were made by them for a determined contest against the bill in case it should be brought up again with the disputed items in it. There is no doubt that a powerful lobby will be brought to bear to secure a sufficient number of votes. It will require 86 votes to pass the bill. Mr. Husted said this evening that he was delighted with "his victory." Mr. Alvord declared he would stand by the bill as long as it was not abridged or altered, but would not consent to an iota of change. The aggregate of the disputed claims is about $200,000.

The event has aroused everybody. The roll of the resisting members includes some of the strongest and most positive men in the body. When the final vote was taken much disgust was expressed at the desertion of Mr. Congdon, who had been conspicuous in voting and talking against every item proposed to be stricken out, and at last voted in the affirmative. Several members who wished to dodge the Protectory items rushed out into the Post Office, and kept out of the way until the roll-call on those items was concluded. The country members who voted with the opposition are confident that their course will be approved at home.

THE GENERAL PROCEEDINGS.

ALBANY, April 9.—Only 20 Senators were in their seats to-day, and the session was devoted to local bills, a large number of which was considered in committee and ordered to a third reading. Among them was the bill to close the Sheriff's office in New-York on all legal holidays; the bill authorising the expenditure of $20,000 on Prospect Park, during the coming season, in maintaining roadways and paths; and the bill authorising the senior officer of each Brooklyn regiment of the State Militia to appoint the janitor of the armory building. Among the new bills introduced was one by Mr. Schroeder, creating a Board of Commissioners of the sinking fund in Brooklyn, to consist of the County Judge, the County Treasurer, and the Supervisor at Large. Among the bills passed was the one incorporating the New-York Mining Exchange.

The Senate is being flooded with remonstrances against the proposed taxation of Church property. An apprehension would seem to prevail that Christianity was going to receive a fatal stab from the proposition to tax Church property, and yet the State Assessors, in their last annual report, show by a computation of the total value of such property, and the average regular attendance at the churches, that the proposed tax would not amount to 10 cents for each church-goer; or, as the Assessors put it, *the tax would be less to each person than the cost of a cigar or a glass of whisky*. The Senate adjourned to Monday evening.

In the Assembly, Mr. Varnum offered a resolution, which was tabled, requesting the State Board of Charities to investigate the subject of the charitable appropriations in New-York City, to report to the Legislature of 1881.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The Secretary of the Navy has issued a general order announcing to the Navy and the Marine Corps the death, at Boston, on the 5th inst., of Rear-Admiral Henry Knox Thatcher, after an honorable and meritorious service of 57 years in the Navy. In respect to his memory it is ordered that, on the day after the receipt thereof, the flags of the Navy-yards and stations and vessels in commission be displayed at half-mast from sunrise to sunset, and 13 minute guns fired at noon from the Navy-yards and stations, flag-ships and vessels acting singly.

Passed Assistant Surgeon A. A. Austin is detached from the Norfolk Navy-yard and ordered to the Richmond; Passed Assistant Surgeon John F. Bransford, from the Richmond, and ordered to report arrival.

The Secretary of the Navy has advices that the United States ship Tuscarora arrived at San Diego, Cal., yesterday, and landed nine men, who were picked up on the beach 300 miles south in a destitute condition. She was to sail for San Francisco to-day.

PANAMA, March 31.—The Alaska and Onward are still at Callao. The Marion is overdue at Valparaiso from the east coast.

Her Britannic Majesty's steamer Penguin reports the United States steamer Adams at Golfo Dulce, occupied in making surveys of the bay and surrounding country. The schooner Favorita, of the Bocas del Toro and Aspinwall Line, arrived in the latter port on March 20. Her commander reports the United States steamer Kearsarge at Bocas del Toro, actively engaged in surveys of the bay, rivers, inlets, coast, islands, &c., thereof. Six boats are employed in the survey, which is being prosecuted with much more assiduity than characterized some previous American explorations on the isthmus. Officers and men are reported as all well. Another American war vessel, name not known, is expected soon to relieve the Kearsarge.

HANGED FOR ARSON.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 9.—The first hanging in this State under the new law against arson took place at Bennettsville to-day. Amos Wooten, a negro, was hanged at about noon for burning and robbing Breeder's Mills, in Marlboro County. The hanging was private, taking place within the jail, and thus disappointing a vast crowd which had assembled to witness it. Wooten spent the morning in religious exercises with his relatives and ministers of his own color. He prayed fervently all the time, and showed much trepidation. He was brought from his cell at 12 o'clock, and mounted the scaffold praying and protesting his innocence. The fall did not break his neck, and he died from strangulation. After hanging for 20 minutes, he was pronounced dead. The body was then cut down and delivered to his relatives, who carried it to North Carolina for burial. The crime for which he suffered was committed by Wooten and his brother and another accomplice, who turned State's evidence.

A jury composed of six whites and six blacks convicted the two Wootens, one of whom was sentenced to life imprisonment. The brother who was hanged to-day is said to be the man who fired the Town of Laurinburg, N. C., in 1875, to gratify his revenge for being cudgeled by the Town Marshal and his posse. He was a native of Newbern, N. C.

TELEGRAPH WAR IN THE WEST.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 9.—The hearing of the telegraph cases was continued yesterday, before Judges McCrary and Treat, in the United States court. The closing argument in behalf of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company was made by Judge G. Beckwith, of Chicago. Much interest was shown in the proceedings, the court-room being crowded with members of the Bar and others. Judge McCrary said he would at an early day send his decision in the matter to the Clerk of the Court at Omaha. In reply to counsel, Judge McCrary said he would not take up the mandamus case except in its regular order.

At the afternoon session, the case of the Western Union Telegraph Company against the Union Pacific Railroad Company, relative to the occupation of the Omaha bridge by the wires of the telegraph company, was taken up, and, after argument, Judge McCrary modified the order "so as to make it perfectly clear that the Union Pacific Railroad Company is at liberty to institute all legal proceedings for the purpose of ejecting the defendant, or for the purpose of canceling the contract under which the defendant claims to hold."

DEATH OF PRESIDENT DIAZ'S WIFE.

GALVESTON, Texas, April 9.—A special dispatch to the *News* from Brownsville says: "The wife of President Diaz, of Mexico, died at the capital to-day. The flags at the Mexican and Spanish consulates here are at half-mast."

ST. LOUIS, April 9.—The Young Men's Christian Association of this city has purchased the Union Methodist Church at a cost of $37,000, and will fit it up for the purposes of its organization.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 9.—The meetings of the Grand Central Trotting Circuit begin here on July 27, not June 27, as previously announced.

AFFAIRS IN FOREIGN LANDS

THE DEFEAT OF THE ENGLISH CONSERVATIVES.

A LIBERAL MAJORITY NEARLY AS LARGE AS THAT OF THE CONSERVATIVES IN THE LATE PARLIAMENT—PARNELL TO SIT FOR CORK CITY—RESULTS OF YESTERDAY'S POLLING.

LONDON, April 9.—The *Times* estimates that the Liberals in the new House will number about 340, and the Home Rulers from 60 to 65. The Conservatives can hardly count on more than 250. The Liberals will thus find their position in the new Parliament nearly the same as that of the present Government in the late Parliament.

At a meeting of the Liberal Executive Committee yesterday, a deputation was appointed to proceed to Hawarden to urge Mr. Gladstone to consent to a public reception in London.

Sir Stafford Northcote, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, has had a prolonged interview with Lord Beaconsfield, who has also been visited by Lord Cranbrook, Secretary for India. It is stated that on the return to London of Mr. Cross, the Home Secretary, and Mr. Stanley, the Secretary for War, a Cabinet council will be held, probably on next Monday.

The Marquis of Hartington, the Liberal leader, and R. W. Grafton, (Liberal,) have been elected for Lancashire, North-east, a Liberal gain of two seats. The Marquis of Hartington had already been returned from the Radnor burghs. His election to-day for North-east Lancashire, together with that of Mr. Grafton, defeated the Conservative candidates—Chamberlain Starkie, member of the last House, and W. F. Ecroyd. The poll stood as follows: Lord Hartington, (Liberal,) 6,682; Grafton, (Liberal,) 6,513; Ecroyd, (Conservative,) 5,231; Starkie, (Conservative,) 5,185. The following was the vote in the last election in North-east Lancashire, when the two Conservative candidates were returned: James M. Holt, (Conservative,) 4,578; Chamberlain Starkie, (Conservative,) 4,488; Sir J. Kay-Shuttleworth, (Liberal,) 4,401; Lord Edward Cavendish, (Liberal,) 4,297.

A dispatch from Dublin to the Press Association says: "Mr. Charles S. Parnell will sit for Cork City in the next House. It is stated that the Right Hon. Col. Taylor, (Conservative,) who has been re-elected for Dublin County, will be raised to the peerage, and that Sir A. E. Guinness, who stood for Dublin City, will be the Conservative candidate, and The O'Conor Don, who stood for Roscommon, the Liberal candidate for the vacancy thus caused in Dublin County."

At a preliminary meeting of representatives of Irish associations in London last night, a committee was formed to organize a public reception for Mr. Charles S. Parnell on his arrival in London, and all the Irish organizations of the metropolis will be invited to participate. Mr. Parnell has received the freedom of the City of Cork for his services in behalf of Ireland.

LONDON, April 10.—The Liberal net gain is now 97 seats.

The *Daily News*, in its leading article this morning, says the results already achieved insure a Liberal majority in the next Parliament of at least 80, independent of Home Rule support.

The following candidates for Parliament have been returned:

M. E. Grant-Duff, (Liberal,) for Elgin District, re-elected; the Right Hon. Hugh Law and Sir Thomas McClure, (Liberals,) for Londonderry County, both re-elected; the Hon. Evelyn Ashley, (Liberal,) for Isle of Wight—a *Liberal gain*; *the Hon. Rupert Carington, (Liberal,) the Hon. Thomas F. Freemantle*, and Sir Robert B. Harvey, (Conservatives,) for Buckinghamshire, the last two re-elected; the Hon. A. D. Elliot, (Liberal,) for Roxburghshire—a Liberal gain; Col. Joicey and Charles M. Palmer, (Liberals,) for Durham, North, the latter re-elected—a Liberal gain; Edward F. Litton, (Liberal,) and John W. Ellison-Macartney, (Conservative,) for Tyrone, the latter re-elected—a Liberal gain; W. C. Borlase, (Liberal,) for Cornwall, East; the Hon. E. T. Agar-Robartes, (Liberal,) for Cornwall, East—a Liberal gain; Akers Douglas, (Conservative,) for Kent, East; Edward L. Pemberton, (Conservative,) for Kent, East, re-elected; W. Findlater, (Liberal,) for Monaghan—a Liberal gain; J. Given, (Liberal,) for Monaghan—a Liberal gain; Col. Robert N. Kingscote, (Liberal,) for Gloucestershire, West, re-elected; Lord Moreton, (Liberal,) for Gloucestershire, West—a Liberal gain; L. P. Pugh, (Liberal,) for Cardiganshire—a Liberal gain; W. Cunliffe Brooks and W. J. Legh, (Conservatives,) for Cheshire, East, re-elected; Major Hamilton, (Liberal,) for Lanarkshire, South, defeating Sir W. Anstruther, (Conservative member of the last House,) a Liberal gain; Staveley Hill and Francis Monckton, (Conservatives,) for Staffordshire, West, re-elected; Cochrane Patrick, (Conservative,) for Ayrshire, North, succeeding Mr. Roger Montgomerie, also a Conservative.

The *Times*, in its leading editorial this morning, says: "The Queen is expected to arrive in England by the end of next week. We may, therefore, expect that a very few days will see the formal close of the Beaconsfield Administration. At Lord Beaconsfield's age, it is probable that his active career is over, and that he will not again wield power. His career has been an eminent one, and by a great majority of his countrymen he will not fail to be regarded with the respect due one of the most distinguished of statesmen." The article concludes: "If Mr. Gladstone remains outside the Ministry, it will be impossible to constitute it on a thoroughly stable basis."

RUSSIA'S GLOOMY CONDITION.

DELAYS CAUSED BY THE BRITISH ELECTIONS—PRESS CENSORSHIP—NIHILISM IN SWITZERLAND.

LONDON, April 9.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg says: "The departure of Gen. Skobeleff for Central Asia is still uncertain. The opinion is current in some circles that his movements will be dependent on a change in the English Ministry. But for the release of many prisoners and the examination of others with a view to their early trial, the outlook is generally gloomy. The Press Bureau is again very active, and the position of journalists is, therefore, anxious and difficult. No early change is intended respecting the Ministry of Public Instruction, and wise and liberal propositions meet with persistent opposition. The details are now furnished of the arrest of the courier of Prince de Lieven, (one of the Secretaries of State,) charged with forging passports. His wife is seriously implicated in revolutionary proceedings. There was found in their possession the sum of 92,000 rubles, stated to have been derived from the sale of false passports, which had been fabricated during the past eight years, and numbering 14,000."

A Berlin correspondent says he hears that Prince Gortschakoff, the Russian Chancellor, will make a lengthened tour for his health in the Spring, beginning with the German watering-places. The correspondent adds that the rumors of Prince Gortschakoff's retirement from office are no longer heard.

A Paris correspondent says: "M. Krapotkine, a brother of Gen. Krapotkine, who was assassinated by Nihilists at Kieff, but who is himself editor of the Nihilist organ the *Tocsin*, at Geneva, has been invited by the Cantonal authorities to quit Geneva, and has accordingly moved to the Village of Montreux, in the Canton of Vaud."

Reuter's St. Petersburg dispatch states that Prince Gortschakoff is suffering severely from catarrh, causing difficulty in breathing.

The *Agence Russe* declares that China has not been instigated by any foreign power to assume an attitude hostile to Russia, and that it would be premature to apprehend serious complications relative to the Kuldja question, as the nature of the Chinese proposals is unknown. Russia, however, is not accustomed to regard a treaty which has been concluded as non-existent, and if new negotiations become necessary, they will be carried on under conditions better calculated to secure the execution of the treaty.

THE GERMAN ARMY BILL.

DEBATING THE MEASURE IN THE REICHSTAG—IMPORTANCE OF KEEPING UP THE ARMY.

BERLIN, April 9.—In the Reichstag to-day, debate was begun on the second reading of the Army bill. Herr Stauffenberg proposed to restrict the term of operation of the bill to three years, but the motion was rejected by a vote of 180 to 104. The first and second paragraphs, fixing the peace strength of the Army until March 31, 1888, at 427,270 men, was adopted—yeas 186, nays 96.

The Minister of War declared that the bill owed its origin not only to the present political situation, but to reasons of a lasting character, and that a permanent military budget alone could give the Army stability and confidence.

Herr Reckert (National-Liberal) said the strengthening of the Army was of the highest importance to the nation, and must not be made a party question now. He declared that a party existed in Germany which wished to weaken the defensive power of the Fatherland, but it was the desire of the whole nation to uphold, with a mighty hand, the possessions which Germany had acquired, and to maintain peace.

ASIA AND EASTERN EUROPE.

AN AMERICAN MURDERER IN TURKEY—KING THEEBAW OF BURMAH NOT DEAD.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 9.—An American citizen, accused of the murder of a Turk, was recently tried before Mr. Heap, the Consul-General of the United States. He was found guilty of manslaughter, and sentenced to two months' imprisonment. Sawas Pasha, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, has protested against the right of the American Consul to try the case, and demands the surrender of the prisoner to the Ottoman authorities. Mr. Heap declines to surrender him.

PARIS, April 9.—A railway convention between Austria and Servia has been signed, insuring the completion within a fixed time of connections between Austrian and Servian lines, with contingent provisions for the extension of the latter into Bulgaria and Macedonia.

LONDON, April 10.—A correspondent at Thyetmyo, says another dispatch has been received from the Burmese Government, and it is believed they have decided to meet the wishes of the British Government. It is probable that early permission will be given the Burmese Embassy to proceed to Calcutta. The rumor of the death of King Theebaw is unfounded. Small-pox is raging at Mandelay, and the heir apparent has died from the disease.

A dispatch from Rangoon says the report of the death of King Theebaw, of Burmah, cannot be traced to an authentic source, but indiscriminate human sacrifices have been offered at Mandelay to save his life. Telegraphic communication is interrupted.

A correspondent at Constantinople reports that there is a terrible famine in Mosul, Turkish Koordistan. Four thousand of the inhabitants have fled to Bagdad, and hundreds died on the road.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S COMPLAINTS.

THE OSTENSIBLE AND REAL CAUSES OF HIS RECENT RESIGNATION.

LONDON, April 9.—In regard to Prince Bismarck's resignation, a Berlin correspondent says: "The Emperor William has replied to the request of Prince Bismarck precisely as was expected, and with a promptness which precludes the idea of much reflection. On Tuesday afternoon the Prince's petition was presented, and an answer was returned on the following day. Prince Bismarck kept his own counsel up to the last moment, and even took pains to conceal his intention from his own family until the public should become aware of the event. On Saturday the meeting and vote of the Federal Council had taken place, while on Sunday and Monday, respectively, the Chancellor sent for and seriously remonstrated with certain high imperial officers *who had ventured to act much too independently in the matter*. By Tuesday his mind was made up, and drawing up his petition to the Emperor, he dispatched it to the Palace by a trusted Secretary in the Foreign Office. Semi-official communications complain of the very lax attendance of the smaller States in the Federal Council, and of the evils resulting from the system of voting by proxy. But these are surely more apparent than real, for no member intrusted with the votes of one or more of his fellows can possibly use them in a manner other than prescribed; and when once any State has assumed a decided attitude on any particular question, one would think it were a matter of comparatively trifling importance whether it delivered its decision itself or secured the services of a substitute to do the same for it. Prince Bismarck, however, is not of this opinion, and the reason is that he probably thinks the indirect and vicarious system of voting in the Federal Council confers upon the members of that body ample opportunity for perfect boldness and independence of action. The main thing after all, in the eyes of the Chancellor, is the danger of Prussia, Bavaria, and Saxony being outvoted by all the other petty States, and to devise some means of obviating this contingency must exercise the ingenuity of his Highness. Meanwhile, until the Prince comes forward with some definite scheme, it would be idle to speculate on the various ways in which this might be done."

LONDON, April 10.—A correspondent at Berlin reports that nothing has occurred to show how Prince Bismarck proposes to remedy the evil on account of which he resigned. But it is expected that, as President of the Bundesrath, he will make a motion for an authentic interpretation of the article of the Constitution affecting the delivery of votes.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

PARIS, April 9.—The truth of the report that M. Wallon has been assassinated is officially denied.

Jules Strasser, Cashier of the Rothschilds at Vienna, who was recently arrested for embezzling 500,000 florins from his employers, lost the money in speculations on the Bourse, and his brokers have also been arrested.

The *Ordre* advises M. De Cassagnac to find another branch of the Bonapartists, or to transfer his allegiance to the Count of Chambord, as there is nothing in common between the imperialism of M. De Cassagnac and that of the party of Prince Jerome Napoleon.

The traction railway up the side of Mount Vesuvius will be opened soon.

MADRID, April 9.—Congress has approved the decree fixing the strength of the permanent Army in Cuba at 40,000 men. Congress has also limited the floating debt of Cuba to 6,000,000 piastres, except in the event of an emergency. The Budget Committee is to-day discussing the duties on refined sugars and breadstuffs imported into Cuba.

VIENNA, April 9.—Baron von Hoffmann, at his own request, has been relieved of his functions as Austro-Hungarian Minister of Finance, and Herr Szlavy appointed his successor.

LONDON, April 9.—The Duchess of Marlborough's relief fund now amounts to £107,891, of which £86,622 has been expended.

LOSS OF LIFE ON THE DANUBE.

LONDON, April 9.—The British steamer Darita has been sunk by a collision on the River Danube. Eleven passengers and five of the crew were drowned.

FROST IN THE PEACH ORCHARDS.

BERLIN, Md., April 8.—A severe frost visited this peninsula last night, and ice was found in many places this morning. The night was very dry, and hopes are pretty generally entertained that no damage to the peach crop was done. However, as the bloom on all the high and heavy lands is just in condition to be most susceptible to the injurious influence of the frost, and as the night was a very calm one, just such as to afford the frost the best opportunity to cause injury, it will be somewhat phenomenal should the peach orchard escape any injury from last night's cold snap. Up to yesterday no damage of any consequence had been done to the peaches, and the promise for a full crop from all parts of the peninsula was never better, and as this day gives every promise of being warmer and warmer and safe weather for the peach crop may be looked for, a slight damage to the peach crop will not prevent this peninsula from sending to the New-York market a large crop of peaches, and in all probability such will be the case.

A NEW DEMOCRATIC PAPER.

CHICAGO, April 9.—There is a project on foot here among prominent and wealthy Democrats to start a 2-cent morning newspaper on a permanent basis. Mayor Harrison is reported to be one of the interested persons. Arrangements are expected to be complete for its issue in about three weeks.

CADET WHITTAKER'S STORY

BEGINNING THE INVESTIGATION AT WEST POINT.

THE COLORED CADET REITERATING HIS STATEMENT OF THE OUTRAGE—MATTERS THAT HAD TROUBLED HIM—A DISCOVERY WHICH IS THOUGHT TO BE IMPORTANT.

WEST POINT, N. Y., April 9.—During the morning session of the Board of Inquiry, Cadet Whittaker was on the stand over two hours. He first described the assault on him, reiterating his former story minutely, saying the men were dressed in a gentlemanly manner, and he could not tell whether they were citizens or disguised cadets. He said that he cried loud enough for help for the occupants in the adjoining rooms to hear him if they had been awake. The transom over the door was open, as was also the ventilator over his desk. He said the men had on slippers, or were in their stocking feet, and one of the largest carried either a candle or a taper. He did not even suspect who the men were. When asked what had been his personal feeling within a month as to the probability of his being graduated, he replied: "I always felt I would get through." He said he never had special cause for discouragement before this occurred. He was asked if he had ever written any gloomy letters to friends or others. He said he wrote a gloomy letter to his mother about her affairs preventing him from being graduated. He told her unless he was sure she could find some way to pay her rent he would resign. He also wrote another letter to a certain person, saying, if he could not raise that money for his mother, he would resign. When he received a letter in reply, tendering the money as a loan, if he would pay it after he was graduated, he accepted the offer, and the first installment came soon after, but this was weeks before the outrage occurred. An endeavor was made to connect him familiarly with the colored bootblack of the Academy, but he testified that his last visit to that person's family was over a year ago. He testified that he had no reasons to suppose that there were prejudices in the minds of his instructors against him, and that he had a fair chance of getting through, as far as they were concerned, but felt that his social isolation had had an effect upon him, as far as his studies were concerned.

When some of the pieces of the belt with which he had been tied were shown the witness, it was discovered that one piece contained eyelets, which only officers' belts have, and Whittaker has never been an officer. His counsel deemed this important. Whittaker also denied the ownership of a black necktie found in his room.

CONGRESSIONAL ACTION PROBABLE.

THE OUTRAGEOUS CONDUCT OF CADETS DENOUNCED BY SEVERAL SENATORS.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The recent occurrence at West Point was the subject of an interesting discussion in the Senate to-day. Mr. Logan introduced a resolution asking for information from the Secretary of War in relation to Whittaker's case, and Mr. Eaton and Mr. Maxey suggested that no such resolution should be passed until the court of inquiry had completed its investigation. Mr. Logan said he did not intend to reflect on any officer, but the dispatches he had read from West Point were extraordinary. He had never heard of a man mutilating himself in that way.

Mr. Voorhees made a speech which left no *doubt as to his position*. He had always regarded graduates of West Point with wonder, as spared monuments of barbarism which ought not to be tolerated in a civilized country. He knew young men who had been driven away from West Point by the disgraceful custom which prevailed there, and he was willing to aid any movement for civilizing and Christianizing the institution. If this unspeakable and infernal outrage had been committed by the Cadets it should be made impossible to repeat it, or the school should be abolished. There was something there which cultivated in young men a taste for brutality that was amazing. He did not believe that Whittaker's injuries were self-inflicted. Such a story was absurd and ridiculous. He intimated that the system of hazing was in some way encouraged by those in charge of the school.

Mr. Burnside, a graduate of the school, favored an investigation, but asserted that the Cadets were no more addicted to hazing than the students of other colleges.

Mr. Bruce, the colored Senator, said that if Whittaker had mutilated himself, the country ought to know it, and he ought to be expelled; but he could not believe that he had. The Senate was consuming much time in trying to civilize the Indians, and it might well devote a little time in an effort to civilize West Point. The treatment of young colored men had been so scandalous that one, as he knew, had voluntarily done that which caused his removal in order to escape these outrages. He had not, however, looked at the question from a race point of view, but from the higher ground of humanity. An investigation would have a healthy effect upon some of the officers of the institution as well as upon the Cadets.

Mr. Hoar said that the brutal treatment of Cadets at West Point could not be compared with ordinary college hazing, but stood by itself, without a parallel. If such treatment could not be discontinued, the school ought to be abolished. But the studied aversion with which the whites treated the colored Cadet was worse than these outrageous attacks. The colored Cadet was in as complete solitude as Robinson Crusoe on his island. No one would speak to him, and no one would sympathize with him in sickness or in sorrow. It would be better for a young man to fight his way through a dozen assaults than to be subjected to four years of social isolation. He feared that the instructors had not tried to teach the Cadets that it was base to treat the colored boy as an exile because of his color. Unless this system of ostracism and assault was destroyed, a nation containing 4,000,000 colored people would grind the school to powder. The debate was interrupted by the expiration of the morning hour.

This debate serves to show the extent and character of the feeling in Congress touching the outrageous conduct of white Cadets toward the few colored boys who have been admitted to the Military Academy. It is probable that without regard to the case of Whittaker, some legislative action will be taken to extend that protection to colored Cadets at the Military and Naval Academies, which it seems cannot now be secured through the repective academic Faculties.

GEN. GRANT AT MOBILE.

MOBILE, Ala., April 9.—At 1 o'clock to-day Gen. Grant arrived by special train from New-Orleans, and was received by a company of artillery of the Washington Blues, (colored.) There was no public demonstration of any consequence. He was the guest of the Cotton Exchange, and was taken to the Manassas Club. He was entertained by the members of these organizations this evening and held a reception for the colored people at the United States court-room. He returned to New-Orleans to-night.

NOT FEARING AN INDIAN WAR.

CHICAGO, April 9.—A dispatch to the *Times* from St. Paul, Minn., says that Gen. Nelson Miles arrived there to-day, on his way to Washington. He says he knows nothing of the reason for his summons thither at this time, and states his opinion that there will be more or less trouble with the Indians in the North-west during the coming Summer, but nothing approaching a general Indian war.

THE SUIT AGAINST SENATOR HILL.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—In the Circuit Court to-day, Judge Cox refused the motion of Senator Hill's counsel to strike the case of Raymond against Hill from the docket, and held that, inasmuch as Miss Raymond had stated in open court that she authorized the institution of the suit, the case must be tried.

BASE-BALL.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Providence, 4; National, 4; eleven innings.

THE ENGLISH POLLING ACT

THE MACHINERY OF A GENERAL ELECTION.

THE LEGAL FORM OF PROCEDURE FROM THE ISSUE OF THE WRIT TO THE RETURN OF THE VOTE—ELABORATE SAFEGUARDS AGAINST FRAUD—THE FORM OF THE BALLOT.

LONDON, March 25.—It will be interesting at the present moment to describe the exact legal and official process of an election in England, from the issuing of the writ of authority to the counting of the votes and the declaration of the poll. The first official act is the issuing of a writ, which on the occasion of a general election, as at present, is issued out of Chancery by advice of the Privy Council. For English and Scotch elections this instrument goes forth from the Petty Bag Office. For Ireland it is issued from the office of the Clerk of the Crown and Hanaper, in Dublin, by order of the Lord Chancellor of Ireland. The writ appoints a day on which the new Parliament is to meet, specifies the number of representatives to be elected, and enjoins the officer to whom it is addressed to cause the names of the member or members, when elected, to be certified to the Crown in Chancery, without delay. The officer in question is, as a rule, the Sheriff, who from very ancient days has been the recognized Returning Officer. He is prohibited from taking any fee for duly executing the writ, and he may not vote. When he has received the writ, he has to indorse it and give proper public notice that he will proceed to an election at a certain day. He also issues a sort of proclamation that all persons who are guilty of bribery, treating, undue influence, persecutions, or other corrupt practices, will be liable to prosecution and punishment. The Returning Officer has many and varied forms to fill up and register. Polling-places and all the machinery of the election have to be organized by him and under his authority. In England, no greater outlay than $200 is to be incurred for the total number of booths erected or buildings procured or hired in any one principal polling-place. In Scotland the cost of each polling-place is limited to $150, and in Ireland to $15 for every polling-station erected in a public building, and $25 in a building not public. While all this is being arranged, the candidates for election issue their addresses, call their friends together, hold public meetings, and abuse each other to their hearts' content. In the general election now proceeding, the opposition of the Ministry, as a party, are called Liberals; but that general designation covers Home Rulers, Radicals, Whigs, and a variety of other sections and parties. They combine for one object, to turn out the Government, which is composed of the party known as Tories or Conservatives. The platform, or programme of the Conservative Party is a United Empire, and the maintenance of British interests abroad. The Liberals have no definite programme, but they claim that the Conservative policy is one of aggression and extravagance, and that, therefore, the Ministers of the day do not deserve the confidence of the country. Not in our time have the great powers of Europe shown such an interest as they are taking in this election, because they believe that if Mr. Gladstone's party (the Liberals) win the day, England will no longer take an interest in foreign politics, and that such an attitude would promote the chances of a European war; while the continuance of British ascendancy in European transactions will be favorable to peace. In the old days before the ballot, each party canvassed and registered the promise of every elector, and having ascertained the prospect of the polling, the weaker side would consider how it could intimidate, coax, or bribe the majority on the stronger side to come over. The election petitions always demonstrated that neither Liberals nor Tories have a monopoly of morality. To-day, systematic canvassing in large constituencies is held to be impossible, but it is carried out as far as may be, and the latest idea is to send to every elector a form inclosing a stamped envelope for reply. With party feeling intensely excited, this system is found to work well in many districts. Some purists hold that it is an attempt to interfere with the secrecy of the ballot; but, as a rule, English electors are pretty open in their partisan declarations.

PREPARING FOR THE ELECTION.

The law gives no special instructions as to the construction of the ballot-boxes, except that they are to be made so that the ballot-papers can be introduced therein, but cannot be withdrawn therefrom without the box being unlocked. The ballot-papers are bound up in check-books, with counterfoils. Upon the front of the papers is a list of the candidates, arranged alphabetically. Each candidate must have been first properly and formally nominated by a certain number of electors. On the right hand side of each name in the ballot-paper a vacant space is left for the voter to place his mark. Upon the counterfoil is nothing but a number, which corresponds with a number placed on the back of the voting paper with the date and name of the place of election. The following is the exact form of the ballot paper, the blanks on the right being left for the elector to make his mark, thus, ✕, opposite the name of the candidate for whom he votes:

Front of Ballot-Paper.

1.	SMITH. James Smith, 10 George-street, York, Attorney.	
2.	GROSVENOR. William, The Lodge Bath, Esquire.	
3.	TRAVERS. Hon. John Hart, commonly called Viscount Travers, of Chesterfield, Derbyshire.	
4.	TITCHFIELD. Joseph Regent Titchfield, North Gate, London, Merchant.	

Form on Back of Ballot-Paper.

No. ——
Election for ——— County, (borough or ward,) —— 18—.

At every polling-station are placarded directions to electors to guide them in voting, how to mark the papers and put them into the box; and the booth or hut is so constructed that only one person at a time is admitted into a compartment, where he secretly marks his paper and folds it up, and then, passing out, places it in a ballot-box in the presence of the Sheriff's officers and the representatives of each candidate. Pencils are plentifully provided for the elector in each compartment. All these preparations have to be made by the Sheriff, and are being made while I write in all parts of England, Ireland, and Scotland. The candidates have to indemnify him against the expenses incidental to such arrangements. At each polling-station there is a presiding officer, and under him a staff of clerks and officers, and, they in their turn are watched by officers appointed by the candidates. It is the duty of the presiding officer to keep order at his station, to regulate the number of electors to be admitted at a time, and to exclude all other persons except the clerks, the agents of the candidates, and the constables on duty. Before the commencement of the poll, he must show the ballot-box empty to such persons as are present, so that they may see it is empty; he must then lock it up and place his seal upon it in such a manner as to prevent its being opened without breaking the seal, and he must then place it in his view for the receipt of ballot-papers and keep it locked and sealed until the poll is closed. When an elector enters and applies for a ballot-paper for the purpose of voting, the presiding officer gives him a paper officially stamped. The name of the elector, as stated in the regular local registry of voters, is then called out, his number marked on the counterfoil and ticked off on the register to denote that he has received a ballot paper, whereupon the elector enters the secret compartment to mark it, as already described, and drops it into the box in presence of all the officers. A variety of checks against personations and other incidental frauds are used, and in the majority of cases the polling is conducted with remarkable quietness and regularity. The presiding officer's fee is 3 guineas a day, from the candidates jointly, and every assistant is entitled to 2 guineas a day. The candidates are also liable for the reasonable remuneration of presiding officers, assistants, and clerks, and for all other expenses properly incurred to give effect to the Ballot act.

NOMINATION AND POLLING.

But prior to the carrying out of the election as briefly described above, in the Sheriff's organization for the same, the candidates must be nominated. Indeed the real proceedings of the election so far as they are concerned begin with their nomination. Prior to the Ballot act this was a great public event, carried out on the hustings, when a show of hands was demanded after the candidates had been proposed and seconded. A tremendous effort was made to get a majority of hands, though one-half of them might not be entitled to vote. The moral effect was supposed to be good, and it was always followed by the candidate who did not win the show of hands demanding a poll. Under the Ballot act the nomination is no longer made viva voce in public, but is done in a nomination paper. The Sheriff appoints two hours on a certain day at a certain room to receive these papers from the proposers and seconders of the candidates. Thus the noisiest event of the old system is now the quietest incident of a modern election. No person can be nominated after the two hours appointed are over. The moment a nomination paper is handed in the contents are placarded on the building outside. If any objection is made to the form or character of the nomination, it must be made within the two hours aforesaid. It is not necessary that a candidate should be present then or during the contest, and a person may be elected without his consent, provided that his nominators (two duly registered voters) pay the expenses of the poll. The date of election must be announced within three days after the receipt of the writ, and must be not less than 10 or more than 16 days after such receipt. It is usual for candidates to appoint agents for three different purposes: (1,) for expenses of the election; (2,) to detect personations, and (3,) for counting the votes. It is competent for the candidate to take this last office himself, and as a rule the candidates are always present at this important proceeding. The names and addresses of these agents have to be handed in to the Returning Officer. The most important agent is the one for election expenses, and his name is duly published. He need not be an attorney; he is often a gentleman of local reputation and position, and he is to be careful that he makes no payment that is not legitimate and proper. The agents are not entitled to vote. Should the election be disturbed or obstructed by riot or violence, the Returning Officer or his Deputy is ordered by the statute to adjourn the polling at the particular place where the interruption occurs till the following day, and he can further adjourn until such time as the proceedings are uninterrupted. The poll commences at 8 A. M., and closes at 4 P. M., the same day, except in Orkney and Shetland, where the poll is open for two consecutive days, and in Ireland, where the polling is from 8 until 5. Before the opening of the poll and the counting of the votes, every Returning Officer, Deputy, Clerk, and authorized agent makes the statutory declaration of secrecy. Any infringement of this oath or declaration is punishable with six months' imprisonment and hard labor. In addition to the printed guide or instructions to voters, the duties of each officer or agent are set forth and placarded at the polling-booths. By the Ballot act the Register of Electors is made conclusive of a person's right to vote. No other person is entitled to do so, and the right of tendering a vote where a person has been excluded from the register by the decision of the revising Barrister, and of appealing from such decision to an election Judge is now taken away. The act provides against all kinds of attempts at personation, and sets forth test questions which the Returning Officer or his Deputy may ask when a voter presents himself to vote. The person suspected, should he make a false answer to any of the questions put as to his identity, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and he is questioned upon oath, so that he is liable to be prosecuted for perjury. A personator may be apprehended on the spot and taken before the magistrates, who, being satisfied with the evidence against him, are bound to commit him for trial. Should they find him innocent, they are required to make an order in writing to the agent by whom he is accused to pay to the person falsely charged, if he will consent to accept the same, any sum not exceeding $50 nor less than $25, by way of damages and costs. If the money be not paid within 24 hours it can be levied by distress on the agent's goods. Outside these legal formalities and provisions, the polling is conducted by the contesting parties with the discipline of committee and general organizations. Each polling district has its head centre or committee rooms. The candidates' agents in the polling-booths mark off the register as it is polled, messengers carry slips of the same to the head centre, where duplicate registers are marked, so that canvassers and those who have charge of the duty of bringing their partisans to the poll can see every few minutes who has polled and who has not. Runners and messengers are kept at the head committee-rooms to keep the registers marked at the district and other minor committee rooms, where one thing is kept in view—the rapid polling of known friends, and the continual working upon doubtful ones who have not voted. Then, in the meantime, the candidates go about shaking hands, making short "whip-up" speeches of encouragement. At several of this year's elections the telephone is to be brought into use, connecting all the sub-committee-rooms and polling-booths with the head centre, so that the conducting agent may more completely than ever have the entire administration of affairs literally in his own hands. Where a constituency is spread over a large district, this will be an enormous advantage.

COUNTING THE VOTES.

In addition to the general authority which the Returning Officer has of appointing and paying such officers as may be necessary for effectually conducting an election, he has special authority to appoint competent persons in addition to any clerks to assist him in counting the votes; and in order to strengthen the fairness of the operation, he appoints two party agents belonging to each candidate to help him, while the candidates themselves and certain other lookers-on are also present. The votes are practically counted on each side by partisans of both sides working with the Returning Officer and his agents. I have been present at the counting of votes at two elections, and cannot imagine any arrangements more complete or more certain to result in a correct and proper return of the tickets polled. Before commencing the counting, the first thing the Returning Officer does is to have the boxes carried under an escort of Police, and attended by the agents, to the public hall of the town or district, and there, in the presence of the agents, to open each ballot-box, take out the papers, count and record the number of them, and then mix them all together. He then commences the work of counting for each candidate, taking care to keep the ballot-papers with their faces upward, so as to prevent any person from seeing the numbers on the backs of the papers. The act orders that the counting is to go on continuously, allowing only time for refreshments, and excluding (except so far as the Returning Officer and the agents otherwise agree) the hours between 7 P. M. and 9 A. M. During the excluded time the ballot-papers and other documents relating to the election are to be placed under the seals of the Returning Officer and the agents, and they are to be properly guarded. The power of deciding on the validity of votes rests with the Returning Officer. He is specially directed to reject any ballot-paper (1) which has not on its back the official mark; (2) on which votes are given for more candidates than the voter is entitled to vote for; (3) on which anything except the number on the back is written, or marked, by which the voter can be identified. He is also to reject any ballot-papers which are unmarked, or void for uncertainty. Supposing the votes for any two candidates are a tie, and the addition of a vote would entitle one of the two to be declared elected, then the Returning Officer, if he is a registered elector, may, but he is not obliged to do so, give such additional vote; but he is not in any other case to be entitled to vote. If he does not do so, then it is his duty to make a double return. The ballot-papers and other documents relating to the election are at the close disposed of as follows: First of all, the counted and rejected ballot-papers are sealed up in separate packets. The Returning Officer then verifies, in the presence of the agents, the ballot-paper account, which each presiding officer has given him. This account shows the number of ballot-papers intrusted to each officer, and accounts for them under the heads of "paper in the ballot-box," "unused," "spoiled," and "tendered papers." He verifies this account (and always it is to be noted his acts are under the eyes of the rival agents) by opening the sealed packets of unused and spoiled papers, and counting them, by also opening the sealed packet containing the tendered votes list and examining them. He then adds together the number of ballot-papers found by him in the ballot-box and recorded, and the number of spoiled and unused papers which he has counted, and compares the result with each presiding officer's statement. Thus the whole of the papers are properly balanced. It must be borne in mind that the returning officer is expressly forbidden to open the sealed packet of tendered ballot-papers or the marked copy of the register and the counterfoils. As soon as he has completed his verifications as aforesaid, he reseals the packets and makes a written report to the Clerk of the Crown, a copy of which any agent is entitled to have. The last duty which the Returning Officer has to perform with regard to a contested election is to forward to the Clerk of the Crown all the packets of ballot-papers in his possession, together with the other documents relating to the election. The returns or result of the election is indorsed by the Returning Officer on the back of the writ mentioned in the first few lines of this letter. But the public declaration of the poll is made outside the counting station immediately after the figures are recorded. A crowd is gathered there, frequently for hours before the declaration is made.

THE CRICKETERS' ASSOCIATION.

PHILADELPHIA, April 9.—The third annual meeting of the Cricketers' Association of the United States was held to-day. The report of the Executive Committee referred to the reviving interest in the game, and stated that 15 clubs were in the association, two having been added during the past year. An election for officers to serve the ensuing year took place with the following result: President—Albert A. Outerbridge, Philadelphia Club; First Vice-President—J. T. Soutter, St. George's, New-York; Second Vice-President—J. Harvey Lee, Baltimore Club; Corresponding Secretary—H. W. Brown, Germantown Club; Secretary and Treasurer—John P. Green, Belmont Club.

NEWS FOR BUSINESS MEN

HOW OUR CONSULS' REPORTS CAN BE MADE ACCESSIBLE.

VIEWS OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE—VALUABLE INFORMATION NOW DOOMED TO OBSCURITY IN UNATTRACTIVE ANNUAL VOLUMES—METHODS IN USE IN OTHER COMMERCIAL NATIONS.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Some time ago, in connection with the publication of extracts from a large volume of reports from the diplomatic and Consular officers of the United States, THE TIMES directed attention to the inaccessibility of these reports, so far as the merchants most interested in them are concerned, and advocated the adoption of some system by which the valuable suggestions of our representatives in foreign countries might be placed at short intervals before those persons who would be most likely to profit by them. The volumes in which these suggestions appear are familiar to legislators and others connected with the Government in this city, but they are seldom seen elsewhere, except occasionally in a library. Moreover, the volumes are not attractive to the ordinary reader, and the information in them which a merchant might be glad to secure, is surrounded and hidden by a mass of other matter in which he could take no interest. Not long after THE TIMES had called attention to this matter, a memorial from the New-York Chamber of Commerce was introduced in the Senate, asking for a more thorough circulation of these suggestions to merchants, and a resolution was adopted in the House asking the Secretary of State to inform the House what steps could be taken to accomplish the desired object, and what had been done in other countries in this direction. The Secretary replies that the best method of making the valuable information in the commercial reports accessible to the public has been the subject of very careful consideration, but that the department's means are insufficient for accomplishing the object in an entirely satisfactory manner. He then gives a list of the subjects upon which the Consular agents are required to make reports. By an act approved Jan. 29, 1879, they were required to report "such general information as they may be able to obtain, as to how, where, and through what channels a market may be opened for American products and manufactures." The Secretary annually lays before Congress two volumes, entitled "Foreign Relations" and "Commercial Relations." The first contains diplomatic correspondence, and the second the annual commercial reports of Consuls. The latter is the only distinct publication of reports upon commercial subjects from our representatives abroad. It contains a review of the trade of the United States with other countries during the year, and the reports of Consuls, alphabetically arranged. The publication of these reports was begun in 1856. But this volume has assumed almost altogether the character of a book of reference, for by long and inevitable delay in publication the value of many of the reports, written upon subjects of great interest at the time of writing, is almost entirely lost to contemporaneous trade. Even if there were no delay in publication, the reports would fail to be useful because of the absence of any well-established system of distributing the volumes. The department was able to print for its own use but 1,000 copies in 1876 and 1877, but these were widely distributed. Members of Congress and Senators got their share of the "usual number" ordered to be printed, and most of these, probably, met the fate of so many other volumes of "documents." The Secretary says that the volume is "utterly lacking in the essential requisite of being generally and readily accessible." The interesting pamphlet containing answers to the "trade circulars" of 1877 was attached to one of these volumes, and therefore shared its obscurity. The only way in which news of commercial value now reaches the public without delay is by the publication of short abstracts of the dispatches in the newspapers; but these paragraphs do not appear at regular intervals, have no connection with one another, and are frequently crowded out of the papers by other matter.

The Secretary favors the publication of the information under consideration in pamphlets as frequently as possible. So much of this information is now received that it would be easy to publish a pamphlet of respectable size at short intervals, and in time its quantity would warrant the establishment of a periodical. He says that the department should be allowed to gratuitously distribute some copies of these, but favors the sale of others, at a low price—say 25 cents each. He believes the public would welcome and sustain such a publication, and earnestly recommends it as a most valuable auxiliary to the department's efforts in behalf of our foreign trade. He also recommends the publication of the large volumes as heretofore, to serve as volumes for reference, and suggests that their character should be explained in the more frequent publications. Paragraphs should be furnished to the newspapers, and circular letters should be promptly sent to Chambers of Commerce and Boards of Trade. But these proposed improvements cannot be made with the department's present force and resources, and the Secretary recommends the restoration of the former Bureau of Statistics under the title of "Bureau of Commerce of the Department of State," with a chief of bureau and two clerks. He estimates that for the ensuing fiscal year, an appropriation of $7,000 will pay for printing the pamphlets and circular letters. The remarks which he makes at the conclusion of his reply, concerning the beneficial effect of a good system of publishing reports upon the diplomatic and consular service, bring forward another argument in favor of the proposed improvements. "In the absence of an assured tenure of office, and of an organized career, with the likelihood of gaining promotion," the Secretary says, "there is not at present that incentive to energy which it is desirable for a Consul to possess. The means of gaining distinction which would be afforded by the publication of their reports, accompanied by their names, and the submission of these reports to the attention of a large and intelligent class of readers, would undoubtedly be welcomed by these officers, and act as a great incentive to their pride and best exertions. The only possible measure of the number of reports from any one Consul which could be published would be their importance and interest."

An examination of the methods pursued in several foreign countries shows that we are far behind them in the matter of making such commercial information accessible and attractive to the public. In Great Britain, all Parliamentary papers are sold at low prices at regular depots in London, and in this way the blue-books, (diplomatic correspondence,) commercial reports of Consuls, and many other interesting documents are given a wide circulation. The sale of the commercial reports exceeds that of the other Parliamentary publications, and Lord Clarendon, Lord Derby, and various select committees have testified to their value and their favorable reception. Chambers of Commerce have sent their thanks to the Government for the light thrown by these reports upon the question where British industry might be most conveniently carried. In addition to the usual returns required of Consuls, each Consul of Great Britain must make an annual report upon the trade, commerce, and navigation of his district, and suggest means of developing trade. The First Secretary of each legation must make an annual report upon the finances of the country in which the legation is situated, and is called upon for special reports. Second Secretaries are permitted to make reports. All of these are published, if of sufficient importance. The Secretaries' reports in 1878 were published in four pamphlets; there were 25 of them and they covered 697 pages. The name of each writer appears with his report. The prices of the pamphlets were from 9 pence to 14 pence. Special reports are sometimes printed separately; for example, those made in 1877 respecting the industrial conflicts in this country, by the Secretary of Legation in this city and the British Consuls in other American cities. Among the subjects of the reports made by the Legations in this country, which were printed in the pamphlets of 1878, were our ship-building trade, the decline of our carrying trade, Roach's line of steamers to Brazil, our trade with Brazil and South America, schemes for pushing American trade, *views of American Consuls on the* extension of our foreign trade and British competition. The reports of the Consuls were printed in *five pamphlets. The reports numbered 175 and* covered 1,786 pages; the prices were from 19 pence to 25 pence. Consuls' reports upon special subjects are *frequently printed separately. All of these* reports are very thorough and full of valuable information.

In Italy, the commercial reports of Consuls and the non-political reports of diplomatic officers are printed in the *Consular Bulletin*, an octavo pamphlet which appears once a month, and the subscription price is $2 32 per year. Annual subscriptions are received at book stores in Rome, Florence, and Turin. The numbers are also sold separately. The volume for 1877 contained 1,286 pages. Among the subjects considered were the London Police, the ice-trade at Bombay, the importation of meat from America and its influence upon the cattle-trade of Ireland, the grain-trade at Odessa, ship-building on the Clyde, primary instruction in England, the woolen fair at Warsaw, and Italian emigration to South America. The *Bulletin* is sent gratis to Chambers of Commerce and similar associations. It is of great value as a collection of statistics and essays, but is not exactly what is desired by merchants. Therefore, when the Government receives information of interest to the business community, it gives it to the public in little sheets of four or more pages, called "Bulletins of Commercial Information." From April, 1878, to April, 1879, 17 of these bulletins were published. They are sent in quantities to Chambers of Commerce and similar associations for distribution, and by them news is promptly delivered to those who desire it.

The annual reports of the Belgian Consuls and their special reports are published in an annual volume of about 800 pages, which is sold for $1 54. The writers' names are given, and the book is carefully indexed. The receipt of important commercial dispatches is announced in the *Moniteur Belge*, the official journal, and those interested are invited to examine them. The reports of Secretaries of Legation upon a great variety of topics are promptly published in octavo pamphlets and sold at 1 franc each by an agent in Brussels. Thirty-seven of these reports were published from 1871 to 1878 and collected into three volumes. Among the subjects were working men's strikes in England in 1871, criminal justice in England, the Philadelphia Exposition, Prussian Hunting laws, condition of Portuguese colonies, England's penal system, the labor of children in Holland factories, laws regulating the tenure of property by religious associations in New-York State, and the production of sugar, coffee, and cotton in Brazil.

The French "Annals of Foreign Commerce," published since 1843, is the oldest of the regular publications of commercial reports of this kind now existing in Europe. Under this name are published monthly, unbound documents under the two general heads, *Commercial Legislation* and *Commercial Facts*. These are so printed that they can afterward be bound in volumes, arranged by countries. This publication differs from other foreign consular publications, in that the reports are carefully condensed and edited for it, and are not accompanied by their writers names. In 1874 a commission for the development of foreign trade was appointed. This commission was engaged in a careful inquiry for about two years. One of its four sub-commissions considered the consular system and the best methods of publishing Consuls' reports, and another considered commercial education and the means of encouraging and diffusing it. The commission reported that the "Annals" were valuable as works of reference, but that other means were needed for the prompt and seasonable distribution of news of value to business men. In accordance with the commission's recommendation, the *Consular Bulletin* was established, in 1877. This is an octavo pamphlet of 80 pages. In 1878 12 numbers were published, containing 125 reports. The name and title of the writer of each report are prominently printed with it. In the *Bulletin* for 1878 there were seven reports from the Consul at Liverpool. The annual subscription price is $2 32, and each number is sold for 1 franc 25 centimes. Among the subjects reported upon are the petroleum oils of Pennsylvania, the herring fishery off the Scotch coast, commerce and navigation in Chinese ports, trade between the United States and Canada, the Egyptian cotton crop of 1876-7, agriculture in Italy, cultivation of, and trade in, Sicilian wines, and the duty on salt and its production in Russia.

Commercial reports made by the Consuls of Sweden and Norway are published in octavo pamphlets. Seven of these pamphlets, containing 91 reports, and covering 342 pages, were published in 1878. Reports of immediate interest and importance are published at once in the *Official Gazette*. The Government at one time undertook to publish a weekly commercial review, mainly composed of consular reports, but the subscriptions were not sufficient in number to make it successful. The present publication is sent gratis to Chambers of Commerce, and sold to individuals for $1 07 per year, or for varying prices for single numbers. All the book-stores receive subscriptions.

In the Swiss Confederation, Consuls' reports are published as supplements to the *Official Gazette*, which costs 77 cents per year. Local authorities are required to keep this paper on file for examination, and in this way its contents are readily accessible to the public. These reports are also published in an annual volume. The volume for 1877 contained 49 reports, in 618 pages. Very little effort seems to have been made in Austria to disseminate commercial information of this kind, and the German Government has established no distinct publication of the commercial reports of Consuls. But the Prussian Ministry of Commerce publishes a weekly, called *Archives of Commerce*, in which these reports are inserted, in full or in part. It is said to be difficult for the general public to obtain copies of this paper.

The memorial from the New-York Chamber of Commerce was at first referred to the Senate Committee on Printing, but has since been transferred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

TRADE INTERESTS ABROAD.

THE MINCING-LANE MARKETS—DEALINGS IN GRAIN AND COTTON AT LIVERPOOL.

LONDON, April 9.—In Mincing-lane, during the past week, the markets have been freely supplied. Importers showed a disposition to realize, and lower quotations were frequently established. Sugar was easier at the public sales, and several floating cargoes sold lower. Austrian beet was cheaper. Dutch coffees, in the sale on Wednesday, showed a decline of 1 to 2 cents; good ordinary is quoted at 40½ cents, against about 45 cents in March. Supplies for London have been rather large, and a further decline of 1s. to 2s. per hundredweight was established. Shipments from Ceylon to date are 6,000 tons less than for the same time in 1879. The Amelia, with a large cargo of coffee from Cochin, is reported lost. Ginger is rather higher. Black pepper is in good demand, and firmer. Rice is dull, and cargoes sold lower. Public sales of tea have been smaller, and prices are unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, April 9.—A leading grain circular says: "The wheat trade remains apathetic, and the tendency is again easier. Foreign wheat at most interior markets is 1s. lower. The best qualities of English, because of scarcity, fairly maintain previous rates. Cargoes off coast sell slowly at 6d. decline. Buyers are altogether averse to operate for future arrival. At Liverpool and adjacent markets since Tuesday the business in wheat has been of the merest retail character at ½d. under Tuesday's prices. The supply of corn is still limited, and is steadily held. At this morning's market there was a very good demand for wheat. In white, however, very little business was reported, prices receding 1d. to 2d. Flour was dull and nominally unchanged. Corn, because of scarcity, realized a ½d. advance for such parcels as are ready for delivery."

This week's circular of the Liverpool Cotton Brokers' Association says: "Cotton was active early in the week and prices advanced, but on Wednesday and Thursday business was very limited at easier rates, and the market closed without material change from last week. American was in good demand, and middling and good middling close 1-16d. higher than last Thursday. In Sea Island business was small and quotations are unchanged. Futures opened steady, and with a more active demand prices improved 5-32d. to Monday afternoon. Since then they have been dull and drooping, and the advance was lost. They close steadier, with a recovery of 1-32d. for near positions. Later months are weak and freely offered."

BETTING ON TURF EVENTS.

The following is Stanford & McDougall's list of combinations on the Kentucky Derby, Louisville Cup, and Merchants' Stakes:

Odds.			
40 to 1	Kimball	Bramble	Himyar.
70 to 1	Kimball	Himyar	Checkmate.
70 to 1	Kimball	Brambla	Blue Eyes.
70 to 1	Blackburn	Bramble	Bramble.
80 to 1	Kimball	Long Taw	Himyar.
80 to 1	Kimball	Blue Eyes	Bramble.
80 to 1	Kimball	Irish King	Bramble.
80 to 1	Kimball	Bramble	Beatitude.
80 to 1	Blackburn	Bramble	Himyar.
100 to 1	Kimball	Jils Johnson	Himyar.
100 to 1	Kimball	Jils Johnson	Bramble.
100 to 1	Fonso	Bramble	Checkmate.
120 to 1	Blackburn	Bramble	Checkmate.
125 to 1	Kimball	One Dime	Himyar.
125 to 1	Duke of Kent	Bramble	Checkmate.
125 to 1	Duke of Kent	Volturno	Checkmate.
100 to 1	Blackburn	Volturno	Bramble.
125 to 1	Fonso	Volturno	Himyar.
125 to 1	Fonso	Bramble	Himyar.

KENTUCKY DERBY.

8 to 1 against Kimball.
6 to 1 against Blackburn and Fonso.
10 to 1 against Bowling Green.
12 to 1 against Talisman and Aurora's Baby.
15 to 1 against Pat Farrell, Amazon, Duke of Kent, and Boulevard.
15 to 200 to 1 against others.

LOUISVILLE CUP.

3 to 1 against Bramble.
5 to 1 against Volturno.
7 to 1 against Himyar and Blue Eyes.
9 to 1 against Irish King and Long Taw.
10 to 1 against L'Argentine and Jils Johnson.
12 to 1 against One Dime and Buckle.
15 to 1 against Cammie F., Ben Hill, Keene Richards, Jr., Goodnight, and Little Ruffin.
15 to 100 to 1 against others.

MERCHANTS' STAKES, LOUISVILLE.

4 to 1 against Bramble.
5 to 1 against Checkmate and Himyar.
6 to 1 against Blue Eyes and Goodnight.
8 to 1 against Little Ruffin.
12 to 1 against One Dime, Victim, Round Dance, Ben Hill, and Miss Hardaway.
15 to 1 against Beatitude, Vera Cruz, and Scully.
15 to 150 to 1 against others.

GREAT METROPOLITAN.

5 to 1 against Falsetto.

A BLIND MAN RECEIVES SIGHT.

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A strange case of hereditary blindness and the acquisition of sight after being (from birth) for 36 years in total darkness came under the notice of a reporter of this paper during a visit to the Missouri State Institute for the Education of the Blind. M. F. Wells is the man in whose life the happy change has been made by the removal of a cataract from one of his eyes. The operation was performed by Dr. Williams. The operation differed in no respect from that usually performed in such cases, and the interesting circumstances alone centre in the history of the disease. Mr. Wells said that he resided in South-west Missouri, and gained his livelihood by preaching. He was connected with the Methodist Protestant Church. He was born in North Carolina—born blind. His father and mother were blind and their parents were blind. He could not trace the disease further back in the family. He was 36 years of age, and had never, until after the operation, been able to see in any respect. His left eye is the one from which the cataract had been removed. Mr. Wells is under instructions to be slow in exercising it. The right eye, upon which the cataract still remains, looked a whitish-brown color. Besides his parents and grandparents being blind, three of Mr. Wells's children are blind and are at present inmates of the educational establishment on Morgan-street, and two have their sight. Dr. Williams is confident that the acquisition of sight will be complete, although necessarily slow.

ROBBING THE SEVRES MUSEUM.

A Paris dispatch to the London *Telegraph* says: "For some time past various rumors, more or less vague, have been floating about in respect to certain irregularities discovered in the management of the Government porcelain manufactory at Sèvres. These reports are now beginning to take a more definite form, and, if worthy of credence, point to facts which cannot fail to produce general interest, as several high Government officers are implicated in the affair. It appears that early in 1879 some irregularities were discovered, which led to an inquiry and the subsequent dismissal of the manager of the manufactory. This was followed, in the month of July, by the disappearance of several valuable works of art, among others some carved wood-work inlaid with Sèvres china panels, for which, under the Empire, Baron Rothschild offered 80,000 francs. Even the Empress is said to have wished for the articles, but failed to obtain them, as they formed part of the permanent museum. The loss of these works of art was made the subject of an inquiry, in consequence of which two more officers were dismissed. The panels were found. Numerous other minor cases of fraud in connection with the manufactory having been discovered, such as thefts of gold and valuable colors, fictitious payments, &c., the inquiry is being continued, with a view to having the matters thoroughly sifted. A gigantic prosecution of Government officers will probably ensue."

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

THE WETMORE-PORTER CASE.

A NONSUIT ENTERED—ANOTHER OF THE ADMIRAL'S LETTERS TO WETMORE.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—In the suit of Lieut. Wetmore against Admiral Porter, Judge Cox to-day decided, on the prayers submitted by the plaintiff's counsel, that Admiral Porter was not the superior officer of Wetmore, and that there was no legal duress exercised by Porter in requiring Wetmore to pay over to his divorced wife and her daughter the sums stated in the declaration. The plaintiff submitted to a nonsuit. This will allow him to bring another suit, and Mr. Merrick, the defendant's counsel, announced that if such suit was brought he would plead the Statute of Limitations. Wetmore, it is understood, will sue in New-York, where he resides. The ruling of the court was based on the assumption that Admiral Porter did not procure the appointment of Wetmore and had no control of the latter in the character of superior officer. Counsel for the plaintiff maintain that this is an extraordinary ruling, in view of the fact that the Board of Inspectors, of which Wetmore was Recorder, was, as they allege, directly controlled by Porter, who was its President, under an order of the Secretary of the Navy, and in view also of the admissions made in a letter from Admiral Porter to Lieut. Wetmore, of which the following is a copy:

DEAR SIR: The Secretary has sent me an appointment for you at $5 50 per day, but I can't tell you what it is or where your duty is to be until after my confirmation. It would never do to get out, and will only last until you get a good place somewhere else. Your pay will commence Dec. 31. Am sorry I could not get it put back. Now don't fidget or ever mention to any one that you have any appointment under Government, and keep away from staff people. Your duty will leave you at liberty to go where you please, except at certain times; more than that I can't tell, except that you are under my immediate orders. If this was to get out just now it would get into the papers and be made a handle of; but it is a sure subsistence for you until I can arrange for something permanent. Yours in haste,
THE ADMIRAL.

The original of the above letter was offered by counsel for the plaintiff as evidence in rebuttal, but, although admitted by Porter to be a letter written by him, it was ruled out by the court.

CRIME AND ITS RESULTS.

PROCEEDINGS IN CRIMINAL CASES—OFFENSES REPORTED YESTERDAY.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 9.—Squire P. Dewey has been arrested on two charges of libel, preferred by Rodman M. Price, and based on expressions in cards published by Dewey in explanation of suits recently brought by Price.

LANCASTER, Penn., April 9.—Much excitement exists in the vicinity of Mechanicsburg, in this county, over a confession made by George Marks, who, in 1855, was the proprietor of a small tavern on the New-Holland road. About that year the body of a man very much decomposed was found in Conestoga Creek, near the village of New-Holland. It was recognized as that of a traveling salesman, who had stopped at the tavern a short time before. On Monday last Marks died, and it is now reported that, when lying on his death-bed, he confessed that he and a man named Weidler murdered the salesman, and then threw his body into the creek. Marks is reported to have said that Weidler, the salesman, and himself had been playing cards at the tavern, and that the salesman having won a large amount of money from them, they determined to recover it by murdering him and placing the body where it was found. Weidler cannot be found.

MONTREAL, April 9.—Cleophas Lachase, who was arrested on suspicion as the murderer of Miss Desolet, at Bulstroda, in this Province, has confessed his crime.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 9.—Thomas and Jeanette Clark were arrested to-day for shamefully abusing the latter's mother, 94 years old, whom they locked up in a cold room for hours, broke her arm, kicked and beat her, and in other ways abused her. The poor woman is covered with bruises.

PITTSBURG, April 9.—Mrs. Rachel Smith, a widow, 70 years old, who lives alone with her daughter on the Greensburg pike-road, near Adamsburg, Westmoreland County, will probably die from injuries received at the hands of an unknown man, supposed to be a burglar, who last night forced his way into the house by breaking down the door. The daughter escaped by jumping through the window upon a porch, thence rolling off, and falling a distance of 12 feet to the ground. She sustained severe though not fatal injuries, but succeeded in alarming the neighbors, who hurried to the house, where they found Mrs. Smith unconscious, and with a deep gash on her head. The assailant had fled, and has not yet been captured. Much money was known to be in the house, and doubtless prompted the commission of the outrage.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 9.—John Sullivan, keeper of the Barrel House, was shot and instantly killed to-day, by John Raymond, a negro, in a quarrel about 10 cents.

DISASTERS TO VESSELS.

PORTLAND, Me., April 9.—The bark Jose R. Lopes, Leland, from Matanzas, which has arrived here, fell in with the schooner John A. Cook, from Provincetown for Zeeland, on March 31, leaking and pumps choked. The crew was taken off and brought to this port.

ABSECOM, N. J., April 9.—The British bark Douglass, before reported ashore near Peck's Beach, has been given up as a total loss. Her cumbersome cargo of railroad iron has cradled her deep in the sand, and her back is broken. The Coast Wrecking Company's schooner Merritt is on her way to the wreck to try and save some portion of the cargo. The underwriters have instructed the owners of the vessel to strip and sell her.

LONDON, April 9.—The German bark America, Capt. Kanach, from Liverpool Feb. 1, for New-Haven, and British bark Energia, Capt. McPherson, from Darien Feb. 12, for Aberdeen, were both at Fayal March 28. The former was leaky, and had lost bulwarks and stanchions. The latter had her rudder-post sprung.

The British ship George Bell, Capt. Allen, from Middlesborough, has put into Shields with nine feet of water in the hold. She will have to dock.

The Norwegian bark Dex, Capt. Hansen, before reported at Liverpool, from Galveston, lost bulwarks, and also lost a man overboard.

The Guion Line steamer Montana, Capt. Gadd, from New-York March 2, which went on the rocks in Cook's Bay, Holyhead, on March 13, and was subsequently placed in a secure position, is now afloat, and moored to a Government buoy.

The Norwegian bark Naryana, Capt. Schoen, from New-York March 1, for Elsinore, is ashore near Gothenburg.

The British ship Stornoway, Capt. Laden, from New-Orleans for Liverpool, before reported as abandoned at sea, was abandoned on March 22 with nine feet of water in the hold, 100 miles south of Newfoundland. She was not wrecked.

Capt. Harris, of the steamer Pennsylvania, reports that on April 5, in latitude 45° north, longitude 36° west, he passed the Norwegian bark Wassenaar, abandoned, in flames, and totally dismasted. The Wassenaar sailed from Pensacola on Jan. 31, for Grangemouth, under command of Capt. Hauer.

BELLEVILLE, Ontario, April 9.—A furious gale from the south-west has been blowing all day. The steamer Armenia, when off this city to-day, was disabled by the bursting of a flue in her boiler, and drifted two miles before she could be anchored. A tug was sent to her assistance, and the passengers, 25 in number, were brought here.

MOBILE, Ala., April 9.—The steamer Mobile has not yet been able to leave here for Liverpool. She is stuck on a bank in the river waiting for the tide. Two or three tugs have failed in an attempt to pull her off.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The Signal Corps officer at Portsmouth, N. H., reports that a schooner arriving there this afternoon reports passing the schooner Lucy Jane, off Boon Island, yesterday; a squall struck her and she sank in about 20 minutes. She sailed from Rockland and was bound from there to Salem, Mass., with a cargo of lime. The crew was saved by the schooner and taken to Boston. Nothing was saved from the vessel.

NEW-JERSEY'S WAR VETERANS.

TRENTON, April 9.—The annual meeting of the New-Jersey association of officers of the late war was held to-day. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Col. William E. Potter, of Cumberland, President; Vice-Presidents—Gen. W. J. Sewell, Col. Curtis, C. C. Suydam, Dr. J. J. Lave, Gen. Joseph B. Plume, and Major Benjamin S. Gregory; Secretary—Gen. E. L. Campbell; Treasurer—W. W. L. Phillips; Executive Committee—Col. William R. Murphy, Gen. W. S. Stryker, and Gen. J. A. Fay, Jr.

THE RECORD OF ACCIDENTS.

WESTCHESTER, Penn., April 9.—A premature explosion of several heavy blasts of giant powder in a rock cutting, where the Pennsylvania Railroad is being straightened, near Downington, occurred last evening. Twenty-five men were immediately in front of the blasts, but most of them escaped fatal injury. John Powers, the overseer, and Robert Taylor, a laborer, were killed, the former being frightfully mangled. Six or eight men were badly hurt, and several more sustained slight wounds.

WHEELING, West Va., April 9.—The train which left Bellaire, at 3:30 P. M. yesterday, on the Bellaire and South-western Railroad, when about 18 miles from Bellaire, had the hind trucks of the rear car jump a trestle, and the car went over, a distance of 15 feet. Five or six passengers were injured more or less seriously, among them L. M. Armour, Pittsburg, hurt in the side, back, and internally; William Smith, Woodsfield, a leg broken and other serious injuries; Capt. Armstrong and daughter, of Bellaire, slightly injured. The reports here are that young Danford, the postal clerk, was killed and three other persons badly injured.

PROVIDENCE, April 9.—In Graniteville, Burrillville, yesterday, a wood-house belonging to Patrick Hanaway, was burned. His child, 5 years old, perished in the flames.

RED BANK, N. J., April 9.—William Hulse is a farm-hand on the farm of Gordon Sickles, at Shrewsbury, where he lives in a tenement-house with his family. On Wednesday night, the fire being low, Hulse stirred it up, and placed his feet against the stove to warm them, when he laid back in his chair and soon fell asleep. The fire came up, and Hulse was not awakened till both of his feet were horribly burned. The right foot is injured to such an extent that it is feared amputation will be necessary, and he will lose two toes on the left.

NATCHEZ, Miss., April 9.—Capt. Patrick McAllister, of the tow-boat J. Sharp McDonald, was accidentally shot and killed by Capt. Glazer, of the Harry Brown, near this point to-day.

ZANESVILLE, Ohio, April 9.—At 4 o'clock this morning a fast freight train bound West and a freight train bound East, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, came in collision within the city limits. Thirteen cars, loaded with freight, and both engines are complete wrecks. No one was severely injured. All trains were compelled to transfer at the wreck to-day.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire yesterday morning, at Hiltsville, two miles from Potsdam, N. Y., destroyed the large gang saw mill of the Raquette River Lumber Company. The fire was discovered at 1 o'clock, and a messenger was sent to Potsdam for help, but the fire-engines did not reach the fire in time to save anything. A high wind was blowing. The loss is $40,000; insurance about $17,000. One hundred and fifty men are thrown out of employment.

A dispatch to the St. Paul *Pioneer Press* says a destructive prairie fire rages north of Sioux Falls, Dakota. Several farmers have lost their buildings and crops, and it is rumored that several persons have been fatally burned, only one name being given, Peter Berge, a farmer living near Sioux Falls.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, April 9.—In the Court of Appeals to-day the following business was transacted: No. 152—Isaac M. Dederer, appellant, vs. Peter Voorhis et. al., Commissioners, &c., respondents; argued by C. P. Hoffman for appellant, Samuel J. Crooks for respondents; No. 154—Tunis Depew et. al. Executors, &c., appellants, vs. Peter Voorhis et. al. Commissioners, &c., respondents; argued by C. P. Hoffman for appellants, Samuel J. Crooks for respondents; No. 124—James E. Chrisfield, appellant, vs. Francis M. Parrine, respondent; argued by Charles J. Bissell for appellant, John A. Vanderlip for respondent; No. 44—John Flannigan, respondent, vs. John S. Maddin, appellant; argued by James E. Dewey for appellant, S. C. Millard for respondent.

Ordered, That when this court adjourns on Friday, the 16th inst., it will adjourn to meet at the Court-house, in the City of New-York, on Monday, the 19th day of April inst., at 10 o'clock, and will then proceed with the call of the present calendar.

E. O. PERRIN, Clerk.

The following is the day calendar for Monday, April 12: Nos. 155, 156, 151, 157, 166, 167, 169, 170.

A PRIEST DEFENDING HIS NAME.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., April 9.—This city is excited over the publicity of a scandal involving the good name of Father Vanderbom, Pastor of St. Mary's Catholic Church for the past 15 years. Last night he procured a warrant for the arrest of Kate Burke, who, for three years, had been his housekeeper, for malicious and wilful accusations affecting his character. In January, 1879, she was discharged from Father Vanderbom's service for cause, and since that time she has made vague threats, culminating recently in her going before a notary public and making specific charges against him of undue intimacy with a female member of his church and herself while his housekeeper. Charges were laid before Bishop Borgess, at Detroit, who summoned Father Vanderbom before him, and on Vanderbom's indignant denial of the charges the Bishop advised him to resort to the civil courts for redress and vindication. The woman previous to going before a notary offered "to settle" for $2,000.

SUICIDE OF A LAW STUDENT.

GALVESTON, Texas, April 9.—A special dispatch from Marshall to the *News* says: "William Steedman, a young and talented law student, entered a hardware store, and jokingly asked for a suicide pistol. Securing the pistol, he went to his father's office and handed his brother letters addressed to his father and mother. He then shot himself through the right temple, dying in 20 minutes. In his letters he states that the cause of the act was his rejection for entrance at West Point, two years ago.

THIRTY YEARS' REGICIDES.

ATTEMPTS TO ASSASSINATE SOVEREIGNS SINCE 1850—A LONG AND BLOODY RECORD.

From the Manchester Examiner.

A paper published at Berne has compiled a list of all the known attempts at assassination that have been been made since 1850, under the heading "Recent Regicides," a term which, however expressive, is scarcely accurate, inasmuch as the compilation includes attempts on the lives of magistrates and statesmen, as well as on the lives of Princes and potentates. The first crime recorded in this register is the attempt made in May, 1850, by the Westphalian, Safeloge, to shoot the King of Prussia, to the cry of "Liberty for all." On June 28, of the same year, Robert Pate, a retired Lieutenant of Hussars, struck the Queen of England with a cane—an assault, certainly, but not an assault with intent to kill. In October, 1852, a conspiracy to blow up Louis Napoleon with an infernal machine containing 1,500 projectiles, was frustrated by the activity of the Police. On Feb. 17, 1853, the Emperor of Austria was stabbed in the back by a Hungarian shoe-maker of the name of Libeny. On the 5th of July following a second attempt was made on the life of Louis Napoleon, on his way to the Opera Comique. On March 20, 1854, Ferdinand Charles III., Duke of Parma, was stabbed by an unknown hand. Part of the dagger remained in the wound which it inflicted, and the Duke died after 23 hours of terrible suffering. The murderer escaped. In 1855 the Italian, Pianori, shot twice at the French Emperor in the Tuileries garden. In March, 1856, a Spaniard of the name of Raimond Fuentes, was arrested just as he was in the act of firing a pistol at his sovereign, and the execution of his murderous design prevented. On Dec. 8, in the same year, Ferdinand II., King of the Two Sicilies, was attacked at a review by one of his own soldiers, who wounded him with his bayonet. In 1857 the Italian conspirators, Tibaldi, Bartoletti, and Grelli, arrived in Paris with the intention of murdering the Emperor, but fell into the hands of the Police before their design could be carried into execution. On Jan. 14 of the following year Orsini, Gomez, Pieri, and Rudio, made their famous attempt to blow up the Emperor and Empress with bombshells on their way to the opera. Their Majesties escaped with some slight contusions, but more than 100 persons of their escort were killed and wounded. In December, 1863, another attempt on the life of Napoleon was made by a band of Italian assassins. The attempt failed, and the would-be murderers were captured. The same year the then Queen of Greece was wounded by a pistol-shot fired by the student, Dosios. On the 14th April, 1865, President Lincoln was murdered in Ford's Theatre, at Washington, and Secretary Seward dangerously wounded, by the actor, Booth. A year later almost to a day the Emperor of Russia was shot at by a man of good position of the name of Petrouik in the garden of his palace at St. Petersburg. A peasant who struck up Petrouik's pistol, and so turned the shot aside, and in all probability saved the Emperor's life, was rewarded with a title of nobility and the commission of a Captain in the Army. The month afterward, or, to be precise, in May, 1866, Eugene Cohen fired five shots at Bismarck while the latter was walking Unter den Linden, in Berlin, one of which struck and slightly wounded the great Minister. On June 10, 1868, Prince Michel, of Servia and a lady of his family were brutally murdered in the park of Topcider. In 1872 Bismarck's life was again attempted, this time by a man of the name of Westerwelle, and in 1874, yet again, this time by Kullmann, at Kissengen. On August 6, 1875, the President of the Republic of Ecuador, Gabriel Garcia Moreno, was murdered in the Government House at Quito, and in April, 1877, a similar fate befell the President of the Republic of Paraguay. On May 11, 1878, the German Emperor was shot at by Hoedel; and on June 2, less than a month later, by Nobiling, receiving on the later occasion wounds by which his life was seriously endangered. Nobiling killed himself in prison, while Hoedel perished on the scaffold. On Oct. 25 of the same year an attempt to assassinate the King of Spain was made by the Socialist, Moncasi, who, taken red-handed, paid with his life the penalty of his crime. Less than a month thereafter, Nov. 17, the life of King Humbert, of Italy, was attempted by Passanante, whose sentence of death was commuted, at his Majesty's own instance, to one of perpetual imprisonment. Last year, as will be fresh in the memory of all, the Emperor of Russia had two narrow escapes from death at the hands of his Nihilist subjects, and the closing day of the old year witnessed the latest essay at regicide at present on record, the attempt of Otero to shoot the King and Queen of Spain.

UNWILLING TO GIVE UP HER HOME.

A Philadelphia lady refused to vacate her home to make way for a projected elevated railroad, and the house was pulled down about her ears on Monday and Tuesday. Instructions were given the workmen to take care to prevent injury to her and her family, and a carriage was kept at the door to take them away if she consented. As the afternoon wore on, the workmen engaged in demolishing the house came nearer and nearer to the occupants—a woman, four children, and a man. At 4:30 P. M. the whole of the front and back walls, to the ground, had been removed and the floor of the third story was ripped up, throwing showers of plaster on the party in the second story, who could be seen from the street, the woman on a rocking-chair, the man sitting on a bed, and the children on chairs. As this time there was a pause in the work, and, apparently, the contractor was consulting what to do next. An order was given, and six men seized a bedstead with a bed on it and carried it to the back yard. Still the woman and children remained. Next, the carpet under their feet was pulled up and thrown out, and the laborers commenced tearing up the floor of the room. This went on until the party had only a narrow strip on which to rest. The crowd outside, apparently, had no sympathy with the woman, and jeered whenever she made a move to avoid falling plaster. Finally, as the clock struck 5, the woman and her family concluded to move, and, as the front stairway had been torn away, they made an exit through the rear yard. The crowd dispersed, but up to 6 o'clock two of the daughters remained, seated on chairs in the back yard watching a bedstead, and indulging in bitter remarks on the whole proceeding.

THE EARLY DUTCH CHURCH

WORK OF THE DUTCH AND WALLOON EMIGRANTS.

THE BIRTH AND GROWTH OF THE COLLEGIATE REFORMED PROTESTANT DUTCH CHURCH IN THIS CITY.

The Year-book of the Collegiate Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, of this City, which has just been published, contains some interesting historical facts connected with the early days of that Church, in New-York. The Dutch and Walloon emigrants who formed the first agricultural settlement in New-Netherlands, in 1623, held their religious meetings for a number of years in a large room in the loft of the first horse-mill that was erected on the island. In the spring of 1633, when the Rev. Everardus Bogardus came out from Holland, the first church edifice was erected. This was a plain wooden building, on the East River, in what is now Broad-street, between Bridge and Pearl streets. Near by a parsonage, with a stable attached, was built for the use of the dominie. It was soon felt that these accommodations were insufficient, and the colonists, having obtained large subscriptions, built the Stone Church in the Fort, in 1642. This was 72 feet long by 50 feet wide, and cost 2,500 guilders. For purposes of security from any sudden attack of the Indians, it was built within Fort Amsterdam, near what is now the Battery. It remained nearly a century, until 1741, when it was destroyed by fire. The first Garden-Street Church was built in 1693, in what is now Exchange-place. It was an oblong square, with three sides of an octagon, on the east side. Its windows consisted of small panes of glass, set in lead, most of them having coats of arms curiously burned on the glass, by Gerard Duyckinck. The old Middle Church was built in 1729, in Nassau-street, between Cedar and Liberty. It was 100 feet by 70 within the walls. The ceiling was one entire arch without pillars. The spacious edifice possessed admirable acoustic qualities, and was kept in use until the year 1844, when it was leased to the General Government for secular purposes. In 1861 they received a conveyance of the fee. The next building in order after this was the North Church, in 1769. The growth of the congregations demanded a new building, which was put on what was called Horse-and-Cart-lane, now William-street. It was of the same dimensions as its predecessor in Nassau-street, and was used exclusively for English services. For a century its walls resounded with a pure gospel, but as the church-going population had nearly all removed from its vicinity, in 1875 the site was leased for secular uses, and the building removed. In 1766 the church in Garden-street was repaired and remodeled at considerable expense, but 40 years afterward it was entirely removed, and on the same site the Consistory built The Second Garden-Street Church, 1807. This was 66 feet long and 50 feet wide, with a circular end. It continued only a short time under the Collegiate Consistory, being set apart to an independent organization in 1812. For nearly a quarter of a century it flourished under the ministry of the Rev. Dr. Matthews and his subsequent colleague, the Rev. Dr. Hutton, and was finally burned to the ground in the disastrous fire of December, 1835. Soon after this the Consistory occupied the first and only church edifice which they had not themselves erected. This was the Ninth-Street Church, in 1836, a building on the ground now covered by the establishment of A. T. Stewart & Co., which had been put up a short time previous by an independent organization of the denomination. Here an intelligent and active congregation was gathered, and the Collegiate ministers regularly officiated until the year 1855, when the building was relinquished. The Middle Church, Lafayette-place, was built in 1839. This house (75x120) is built of granite, and adorned with 12 Ionic columns, each a monolith. A tall steeple inconsistent with the style of the architecture has been removed, and the building now resembles the temple of Erechtheus at Athens. The church corner Twenty-ninth-street and Fifth-avenue was built in 1854. This marble edifice was opened for worship in October, 1854, the corner-stone having been laid in November, 1851, by the Rev. John Knox, D. D. Twenty years after its dedication, it was thoroughly repaired, and a tasteful polychromatic decoration placed upon the walls. The church corner Forty-eighth-street and Fifth-avenue was completed in 1872. The ground was purchased from Columbia College in 1857. Upon the rear of the lot a convenient lecture-room was erected, which was opened for worship on Christmas Day, 1866, and the church was dedicated in November, 1872.

The Parochial School is almost as old as the church, running back, as it does, to the year 1633, when Adam Roelandsen was appointed school-master. From that time on it has had uninterrupted succession till the present day. It was held at first in Fort Amsterdam, and after several changes was removed to Garden-street, where it remained for three-quarters of a century. Then it was transferred to Duane-street, to Elm-street, at the corner of Canal; to the basement of the church corner Broome and Greene streets, and elsewhere, until, in 1847, it secured a building of its own at No. 183 West Fourth street, where it remained until 1861, when it was removed to the present commodious edifice in West Twenty-ninth-street. For 32 years (1810–1842) it enjoyed the services of James Forrester, a man of intelligence and piety. For many years the Church has owned a vault in the Marble Cemetery on Second-street, which is set apart for the interment of the remains of the ministers and their families. The Church also provides for the free interment of its poor in the Church vaults in Green-Wood Cemetery. Orders for this purpose are given through the Board of Deacons.

The bell of the old Middle Church was presented by Col. Abraham De Peyster, a prominent citizen of New-York, and an influential member of the Reformed Church. It was made in Amsterdam in 1731, a number of citizens of that place, it is said, throwing in quantities of silver coin in the preparation of the metal. The bell was used in the Nassau-Street, the Ninth-Street, and the Lafayette-Place Churches, and was at length taken to the church at Fifth-avenue and Forty-eighth-street, where it still remains, sounding the notes that have been heard in this City for nearly a century and a half. Early in the Revolutionary war, when the British converted the Middle Church into a riding-school for their dragoons, the bell was taken out and hidden in a safe place, where it remained some years after the British evacuated the City.

TWO TERRIBLE DUELS.

The London *Telegraph* prints the following: "A horrible story of a duel between two inhabitants of Morocco is reported from Oran. The two principals, both occupying a good position, were enamored of the same beauty, and agreed to fight for her possession. The combatants met at a short distance from Mequinez, each being armed with a carbine, a revolver, and a hunting-knife, and mounted on horseback. The duelists rushed at one another at full speed, which resulted in one of the horses being killed, and the fight was continued on foot. After the two men had received several bullets in different parts of their bodies, they closed, and commenced a violent and horrible struggle with their knives. One of the men thrust his knife into the other's throat, and received a cut from his enemy which opened the whole of his chest. Too weak to use their arms, the dying men took to biting one another, and expired, the one with his teeth closing on the other's cheek, who gave up his last breath in endeavoring to rip open his adversary's body. The object of the encounter was thus gained, as each prevented the other obtaining the hand of the girl, who must in future endeavor only to captivate one admirer at a time if she wishes to secure a husband."

After all, this is child's play compared with a desperate encounter described by the *Imparcial* of Madrid as taking place at Valparaiso. A quarrel between two rival professors of music led to a challenge, the instrument selected being neither pen nor sword, but the piano. The conditions of the "encounter" were that neither party should eat or drink until honor had been declared duly satisfied, and that no waltzes or other lively airs should be indulged in. Seconds were appointed, and the duel proceeded without intermission for 48 hours, at the end of which time one of the musicians, after playing a "Miserere" for the one hundred and fiftieth time, fell forward, and sank exhausted on the floor. He was taken up a corpse. His adversary had been literally transformed into an "enraged musician," and was in that state removed to the hospital. The seconds themselves gave signs of being seriously "touched," and each of the pianos was found to be in a hopelessly crazy condition. Such, at least, is the result of the medical examination.

NON-CATHOLIC BURIALS IN FRANCE.

Paris Letter to the London Telegram.

A letter addressed to the *Dix-neuvième Siècle*, and having every appearance of being trustworthy, throws a strange light on the habits and customs of the peasantry in some parts of France. The letter bears the signature of Dr. Lortet, the dean of the Lyons Faculty of Medicine, and narrates the result of observations made among the peasants in the Department of the Gard, during a journey there for medical purposes. I cannot give a more clear impression of the extraordinary statements than by quoting the writer's own words: "While passing through the neighboring parishes, I frequently found on the farms small private cemeteries, where Protestant farmers bury the members of their families, the Catholic parishes refusing to receive the bodies of the heretics even in the far-off corner set apart for suicides and felons. When a Protestant family has no field in which to bury its dead, it asks for a place in the cemetery of a friendly family; but when this favor is unobtainable, as is pretty frequently the case, the mortal remains are interred in the ground under the cottage itself, usually before the fire. The man said to me, 'under that stone are my wife, my child, and my mother.' And he said many tears are shed at the thought of having one day perhaps to leave these tombs containing the remains of beloved relatives." The writer asks whether it is credible that such a state of things should be permitted in the France of 1880, and exhorts the public, if in reality intolerant laws exist to forbid the use of the parish cemetery to non-Catholics, to use every effort to obtain their abrogation, so that all may enjoy equal peace in their last resting place.

PRINCE DEMIDOFF'S SALE

THE GREAT ART AUCTION AT FLORENCE.

A WIDE RANGE OF PRICES—$500,000 WORTH OF DUTCH AND FLEMISH PAINTINGS—THE PRINCE A LARGE LOSER BY THE SALE.

FLORENCE, March 23.—Prince Demidoff kept faith with the public in his promise to have his palace grounds put into the same condition for the auction as if he were about to receive the Emperor of Russia himself as his guest. Not only a large sum was expended in repairs and redecorations, but the appointments and attendance throughout were on a truly imperial scale of grandeur. At first only selected visitors were admitted, as a favor, by special invitation, but after a while the doors, for three days, were opened to the public from 1 o'clock P. M. to 5. There was a great crush, even for its 109 rooms, 5,000 visitors at a time passing through, but in the perfect order and good nature which characterize always a Florentine crowd. Nothing was touched or disturbed, notwithstanding there were so many tempting objects of plate, jewels, and richest stuffs within easy reach. In the park a fine band of music was playing all the time, and there were about 70 policemen in military garb distributed about the rooms. They had nothing to do, however, except to keep the people moving in the right directions. The first three days, beginning on the 15th, have been devoted to the sale of the old masters, chiefly of the Dutch and Flemish schools. For some the competition has been very active, and for others quite the reverse. Prices have ruled at extremes of high and low, even for the same master, owing to the subject, quality of the technical execution, or some caprice of buyers. The magnificent well-known Hobbema, "Les Moulins," for which the Prince paid 350,000 francs, was bought by the Italian Government for 210,000 francs. Estade's "Jubilee" was knocked down to a French dealer for 145,000 francs, and the best Teniers, the "Enfant Prodigue" to the same for 81,000 francs, while his next best picture, celebrated all over Europe, the "Butcher's Shop," was bought by an eminent Boston banker; as also were Von Huysam's masterpiece, "Vase of Flowers," superb specimens of Mass, Ruysdael, Wouvermans, Kalf, Netscher, and Vereist, for conspicuous sums, with the intention of offering them to the Boston Museum, which, if they do go there, would thus be in possession of some of the most remarkable works of these men, in fine condition and perfectly authenticated. Mr. Elliott F. Shepard, of New-York, bought a masterly Wouvermans, "The Halt," a fine portrait by Kneller, a Berghem, and some others. Another New-York gentleman has secured the best Greuze, as fine a head as exists by this favorite master, whose works have sold at times for more than 100,000 francs each, and with it S. Van Ruysdael's celebrated "Borders of the Meuse," one of his most luminous and pleasant pictures. The portrait by Vandyck, of Lady Anne Cavendish, brought 150,000 francs, while his Lord Strafford was thrown away at 3,000 by some extraordinary oversight of buyers. There was a fierce contest over the best Rembrandts, the "Young Girl" bringing 123,000 francs, the "Lucretia" 146,000, and "Portrait of a Young Woman" 137,500. This was hanging fire at about 100,000, when, 10 minutes before it was struck off, a telegram from M. Pereire, of Paris, arrived to his agent to buy it at any cost. Two very small Paul Potters, "The Gale of Wind" and "Horses" brought 31,600 and 28,000, although nothing remarkable in his line. Terburg's celebrated but small picture of the "Man in Black," which cost the Prince 45,000 francs, was bid off at 18,900, a great bargain, and the "Family Concert," by Jan Steen, so beautifully engraved in the 100-franc catalogue, at 34,000, the lucky buyer of which refused 50,000 for his prize immediately after. Jacob Van Ruysdael's gem of a landscape, "Lisière de Forêt," and his equally fine "La Masure en Ruines," with the figures by Wouvermans, were secured for Boston. Rubens's magnificent portrait of Spinola, which he painted in Genoa, quickly went up to 81,000, and Frans Hals's portrait of his own son to 65,000.

Portraits, superbly framed, by H. Vernet and Gérard, of Napoleon I. and members of his family sold for a few hundred dollars each, showing emphatically that the once mighty, both by sword and brush, were fallen very low in the esteem of connoisseurs. Indeed, the sale has already afforded some rare opportunities of bargains. It is remarkable that the high prices already named were reached, considering the systematic effort made in Paris by disappointed parties who failed to obtain the commission for selling the collections to disparage them by representing that everything of real value had been already withdrawn, and that what was offered was the refuse or articles sent from Paris by dealers on speculation, &c.; again it was only a fictitious sale, and the Prince would buy in the principal things; in short, every species of falsehood to discredit San Donato and its belongings was circulated in print and by tongue, so that many buyers were kept away, to the gain of those who knew better. Yet the Flemish and Dutch pictures alone fetched $500,000, and the entire sale bids fair to mount to considerably more than $1,000,000.

My countrymen as yet scarcely appreciate the valuations placed by European connoisseurs on choice articles of bric-à-brac. Many left commissions to secure some of the chief and most beautiful things, showing their artistic appreciation, but failed lamentably in their financial estimates. Could they have been present at the last three days' sale of the snuff-boxes, the enamels—Italian and French—jewelry of the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries, old silver plate, especially the English, they would have been taught a practical lesson in this respect that would have astonished them. They would have seen dealers from Paris, London, Berlin, Dresden, Vienna, and even little Switzerland, not to speak of the princely collectors, sharply contesting small objects, such as snuff-boxes, rings, flagons, dishes, &c., that were selling at from $1,000 to $8,000 each. A little aiguière that had been valued by Tiffany & Co., as at an extreme figure, at 900 francs, sold for 5,700, and a small English silver tea-pot, as dear at 300, went in a few seconds to 1,200. A many-millionaired gentleman, who coveted a repoussé silver plate at 1,000 francs, saw it in a minute knocked down for 8,000. French work of the time of Louis XIV. and the Regency of almost any character commanded extravagant prices, while other articles, much finer artistically, of German or Russian origin, and more interesting in composition, were almost given away in comparison. A sale of this character, which is the most remarkable one since the dispersion of Horace Walpole's collections in this century, is at once an instructive and entertaining spectacle. Never has there been such an auction-room, probably, since antiquity began, as the magnificent ball-room and its companion halls in San Donato, where the sale is now going on. It is as if in Louis XV.'s time, or in Nero's, the palace at Versailles and the Golden House at Rome, with their contents, had been, by a freak of their imperial possessors, put up to be sold to the highest bidder, their doors thrown wide open to the entire world, and all the domestic secrets, luxury, and lives of the masters of mankind with utter indifference exposed to every vulgar or covetous eye. As a speculation, if one, the net result to the Prince must be a heavy loss, for the expenses of such a sale are simply enormous. Besides $20,000 spent in catalogues and given away, a small army of assistants, guards, &c., has to be kept for many months, while by orders there are telegraphic reports sent daily to all the chief papers of Europe and to the *Herald* of New-York. Florence is crowded with strangers, chiefly buyers, dealers, and others attracted by the spectacle. To swell the number there is to be sold here in April the celebrated Pessenti collection of rare antiques, ivories of the Byzantine and mediæval times, carvings in wood, bronzes, pictures, &c., under the charge of M. Delange, the well known expert and antiquary of Paris. The catalogue, with its beautiful photographs, is a work of art itself. Those of our readers who have catalogues of the San Donato sale, by turning to No. 1,238, will read an account of a remarkable silver toy made by Jamnitzer. This sold at 57,000 francs, and No. 1,189, a large silver *terrine*, for 40,000 francs. Fashionable ladies spent their mornings at the sale for entertainment, as at an exciting reception. To all the prices cited here must be added 5 per cent. auction commissions, paid by buyers, as is the custom in France and Italy.

JAMES JACKSON JARVES.

COLOMBIA'S TROUBLES.

PANAMA, March 29.—*The Star and Herald* says: "News from the interior of the Republic indicates continued trouble in Antioquia. Mr. Isaacs, who overthrew the Government of Mr. Restrepo, who has since been taken prisoner by the revolutionary forces, with all his officers and men, announces that he is in quiet and peaceable possession of the Government of the State, asserts his adhesion to the Government of the Union, and has sent a Commissioner to Bogotá to solicit the recognition of his Government by Gen. Trujillo. The latter has replied to the friendly offices of Isaacs, by sending several battalions of the Colombian Guard, which, with such aid as they may obtain from Restrepo's friends in the State, are expected to be able to depose Isaacs, and restore Restrepo to his lost Presidency. A conflict is imminent, and its possible limits are unknown."

THE SOUTH AMERICAN WAR.

A CHILIAN FORCE SURPRISED AND CUT TO PIECES AT MOQUEGUA—THE NAVAL BATTLE IN THE BAY OF ARICA.

PANAMA, March 29.—The *Star and Herald* of to-day says: An hour before the Pizarro sailed from Callao, the steamer Mendoza arrived from the south, bringing the important news of the surprise of the Chilians at Moquegua. The town, which was occupied by a division of the Chilian forces amounting to 3,770 men, was surprised by a Peruvian force under command, we presume, of Col. Caceres, and whose strength is not stated. The Chilians were completely routed, it is said, one regiment, the "Santiago," completely cut to pieces, and the remainder forced to retire precipitately and in great disorder upon the main body of the army, cantoned lower down the valley. The Chilian loss in killed was reported at 1,300 men, over 33 per cent. of the number engaged. As a result of this check, it was reported in Valparaiso that Mr. Sotomayor, Chilian Minister of War, had telegraphed to his Government for 10,000 more men.

Another account of the affair places the action at a hill named Los Angeles, where the Minister of War, Sotomayor, in command of the Regiments Santiago, Buin, Valparaiso, and Aconcagua, attacked the intrenchments of the Peruvians. These were under the command of Col. Caceres and the Prefect of Arequipa. Instead of surprising the Peruvians, he was himself led into an ambuscade, where his finest regiment was completely decimated. Only 67 men are reported as having escaped, out of an effective force of 1,200 men. The total loss reported is 1,300 Chilians killed, besides wounded and prisoners. Mr. Sotomayor, who planned this brilliant action, is a lawyer by profession, and the expedition to Moquegua, organized by him, has been severely condemned by Gen. Escala and other able commanders.

A Lima dispatch to the *Star and Herald*, dated March 17, says: Since the discomfiture of the Huascar and Magallanes in the Bay of Arica, on the 27th February last, we have no further news of active movements in the South. On the 29th the Angamos took up a position at about 6,000 or 7,000 metres off the port; she opened her fire, throwing in all 25 shots without doing any damage. On the 1st instant she resumed firing from a similar distance; this time she was protected by two torpedo launches. Up to the 2d there were only four women killed, and some few persons wounded in the town. No other casualties of any description. The troops had left the town and were encamped out of range on the neighboring hills. At 9 o'clock on the morning of the 29th ult. the Huascar approached the land at Arica. The guns on the Morro opened fire. The Huascar threw shells into the Custom-house. At 2 in the afternoon the Manco Capac left her anchorage and went out to engage the Huascar. The commander of the Huascar withdrew out of range. The Huascar and the Magallanes returned and bombarded the town and the barracks. On the 28th, 29th ult. and 1st inst. the Huascar and the Angamos bombarded the barracks, taking up a position 6,000 metres off, out of the range of the Peruvian guns. When the Gannet was leaving Arica on the 2d inst., the Angamos was approaching the port, and shortly afterward the noise of the bombardment was again heard.

The Huascar and Magallanes suffered more in the affair of the 27th of February than was at first reported. The Huascar lost about 25 men killed and wounded, among the former her Captain, Don Manuel Thompson, and two other officers of lower rank. She was struck by the shot from the forts and the Manco Capac 10 or 12 times, her mizzen-mast carried away, and several shots hulling her. The Magallanes kept further out of the way, and escaped serious injury.

THE PERUVIAN GUANO TRADE.

PANAMA, March 29.—The *Star and Herald* says: "It seems to be a settled fact that Chili and the Peruvian bondholders have come to an arrangement with regard to the working of the guano deposits which are in the hands of the Chilians. We presume these arrangements have been effected by Mr. Proctor, on behalf of the bondholders, who is named by the decree of Gen. Villagran as the Provisional Director of the guano-loading business in the occupied districts."

The decree of Gen. Villagran, to which allusion is made, is dated Feb. 24, and the following are its most important provisions: "The foreign holders of Peruvian bonds are hereby allowed to extract guano from the Peruvian deposits occupied by the arms of the Republic under the following conditions:

"The bondholders shall name a committee or a responsible business house to direct the operations; the Chilian Government preserves the power of intervention and of naming one or more functionaries to inspect, and, if it be thought opportune, to direct, the operations of extraction and shipment; the functionaries referred to in the anterior item, shall dispatch the loaded ships to Valparaiso, whence they cannot sail to a foreign port until the sum of thirty shillings (30s.) per ton of guano on board has been paid into the Custom-house; this payment shall be lowered to twenty shillings (20s.) per ton in case that the price of guano falls below six pounds (£6) per ton."

PERUVIAN FINANCES.

PANAMA, March 29.—A dispatch from Lima, March 10, to the *Star and Herald*, says: "Although the Government of Gen. Prado, as long ago as 1877, assumed the responsibility of all the paper money then circulating in Peru, in compensation for a heavy debt due by the Government to the Associated Banks of Lima, Don Nicolas de Piérola, has resuscitated the question and declares that the banking institutions must redeem their notes then issued, in silver coins, and that the debt canceled by Gen. Prado will be paid to them in money of the same character. Both one and the other proposition is impossible. No silver money to any considerable amount is to be found in the country. A panic set in, and a general run was made on the banks by the creditors in accounts current, and depositors. The banks successfully stood the run, and are now waiting quietly for the answer to a protest made by them collectively."

MUTINEERS ON A BRITISH BARK.

Mr. John H. Mugford, of No. 64 Pearl-street; stevedores Samuel and James Flemming, Capts. Charles H. Burdett and George Maloney made affidavits yesterday before James J. Ferris, notary public, in which were set forth the facts of an attempt at mutiny which occurred on board the British bark Windermere. The bark left her dock for Belfast, Ireland, on Wednesday last. The mate had just deserted her without giving the Captain any warning. The second mate took his place, and the Captain offered the position made vacant by the latter officer to a sailor named Mansfield. He declined, and W. Nieman, another sailor, was appointed to fill the position. While the bark was being towed down Swash Channel, Mansfield refused to do duty, and, going into the forecastle, gave the sailors a quantity of whisky, and tried to incite them to mutiny. Several of them promised to join him. Mansfield went on deck and used profane and threatening language to the Captain, saying that he would kill him and the two mates before they reached the English Channel. The pilot sang out to the men to haul the main-sheet aft. Following the directions of Mansfield, the men refused to obey the order. The persons who make the affidavits, and who were accompanying the bark down the Bay, then fell upon the crew and compelled them to obey orders. Mansfield was put in irons and placed in one of the hatch-houses. The remainder of the crew promised obedience, and when the tug-boat left the bark all appeared to be quiet on board.

THE DEMOCRATIC FACTIONS.

The proposition of the Democratic Union to unite all the factions of the Democracy has been rejected by the Irving Hall Democratic General Committee. The latter, in declining the proposition, says that every honorable means should be adopted to promote the union and consolidation of the Democracy, but the conditional support of candidates nominated by National and State Conventions, convened in accordance with the usages of the Democratic Party was a cardinal principle and obligation imposed upon every Democratic organization, and that to negotiate with any faction that arrogates to itself the privilege of violating this essential rule of political action would be a dangerous precedent and a fatal concession. They further say that they disapprove of any arrangement that necessarily involves the responsibility of introducing into the National or State Conventions delegates from any organization which threatens to dispute their authority and repudiate their candidates. The report rejecting the proposition was made yesterday, and was signed by Messrs. A. S. Hewitt, Emanuel B. Hart, George H. Purser, John R. Fellows, Hubert O. Thompson, John McKeon, and Peter Bowe.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANKS

CONDITION OF EIGHT OF THE CITY INSTITUTIONS.

ANNUAL REPORTS MADE TO THE BANK DEPARTMENT ON JAN. 1, 1880—AN UNUSUALLY FAVORABLE SHOWING, INDICATING RESTORATION OF PUBLIC CONFIDENCE.

ALBANY, April 9.—The annual reports of eight of the City savings banks have been made to the Superintendent of the Bank Department, showing their condition on the morning of Jan. 1. The unusually favorable showing of the New-York City banks indicates the restoration of public confidence in these institutions. The same 25 banks that reported Jan. 1, 1879, are still in operation. There have been no failures during the year. Notwithstanding that several of the large banks were subjected to unusual drafts early in the year, the increase in deposits is $10,072,493, with a corresponding increase in surplus and open accounts. The surplus shown is on the basis of market values throughout. The aggregate of deposits of the 128 savings banks of the State is $319,258,501, being an increase of $20,183,862 during the year. Of this amount $175,380,732 is on deposit with the savings institutions of New-York City.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK.

Resources.

	Cost.	Estimated Market Value.	
Bonds and mortgages			$35,580 00
Stock investments:			
District of Columbia 3-65s	$21,951 25	$21,750 00	
Cities in this State	43,650 00	44,850 00	
Total	$65,601 25	$66,600 00	66,600 00
Real estate, cost and present market value			7,156 65
Cash on deposit in banks or trust companies			7,985 24
Cash on hand			1,705 55
Interest due and accrued			2,372 67
Other assets			5,930 23
Total			$127,329 34
Liabilities.			
Due depositors			$124,015 12
Surplus			3,314 22
Total			$127,329 34

Supplementary.

Number of open accounts Jan. 1, 1880, 1,159.
Average amount of each account Jan. 1, 1880, $101 95.
Amount deposited during the year, not including interest credited, $102,169 14.
Amount withdrawn during the year 1879, $113,556 52.
Amount of interest credited and paid for the year 1879, $4,166 04.
Expenses of the bank during the year 1879, $4,840 22.
Rate of interest paid to depositors, 3 to 5 per cent.
This bank reported Jan. 1, 1879: Due depositors, $136,236 46; surplus, $2,973 44; open accounts, 1,140.

MORRISANIA SAVINGS BANK.

Resources.

	Cost.	Estimated Market Value.	
Bonds and mortgages			$53,990 00
Stock investments:			
Cities in this State	$3,090 00	$3,360 00	
Counties in this State	13,260 00	13,260 00	
Towns in this State	11,215 00	11,550 00	
Total	$27,565 00	$28,170 00	28,170 00
Loaned on stocks as authorized by Laws of 1875			11,500 00
Real estate, cost $20,888 61; estimated present value			22,300 00
Cash on deposit in banks or trust companies			7,749 45
Cash on hand			4,296 45
Interest due and accrued			2,228 45
Furniture and safes			3,000 00
Rents due and accrued			150 02
Total			$123,384 38
Liabilities.			
Due depositors			$115,467 57
Expenses incurred but unpaid			34 00
Surplus			7,882 81
Total			$123,384 38

Supplementary.

Number of open accounts Jan. 1, 1880, 1,426.
Average amount of each account, Jan. 1, 1880, $80 97.
Amount deposited during the year, not including interest credited, $122,027 96.
Amount withdrawn during the year 1879, $119,812 83.
Amount of interest credited and paid for the year 1879, $3,008 68.
Expenses of the bank for the year 1879, $2,476 37.
Rate of interest paid to depositors, 4 per cent.
This bank reported Jan. 1, 1879: Due depositors, $110,243 76; surplus, $6,332; open accounts, 1,394.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

Resources.

	Cost.	Estimated Market Value.	
Bonds and mortgages			$359,500 00
Stock investments:			
United States	$406,893 89	$417,000 00	
Cities in this State	1,321,550 41	1,367,105 00	
Counties in this State	101,000 00	100,000 00	
Total	$1,829,384 30	$1,884,105 00	1,884,105 00
Loaned on stocks			487,000 00
Real estate, cost $26,798 62; estimated present value			26,798 62
Cash on deposit in banks or trust companies			177,360 87
Cash on hand			39,651 71
Interest due and accrued			36,937 49
Total resources			$3,011,348 69
Liabilities.			
Due depositors			$2,770,520 55
Surplus			240,828 14
Total			$3,011,348 69

Supplementary.

Number of open accounts Jan. 1, 1880, 4,320.
Average amount of each account Jan. 1, 1880, $641 32.
Amount deposited during the year, not including interest credited, $985,747 52.
Amount withdrawn during the year 1879, $922,757 91.
Amount of interest credited and paid for the year 1879, $118,454 12.
Expenses of the bank during the year 1879, $18,122 14.
Rate of interest paid to depositors, 5 per cent. to $1,000, 4 per cent. on the excess.
This bank reported Jan. 1, 1879: Due depositors, $2,589,076 72; surplus, $243,023 42; open accounts 4,006.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

Resources.

	Cost.	Estimated Market Value.	
Bonds and mortgages			$667,000 00
Stock investments:			
United States	$1,490,798 75	$1,497,137 50	
Cities in this State	1,346,397 51	1,353,803 50	
Total	$2,837,196 26	$2,850,941 00	2,850,941 00
Loaned on stocks			358,286 11
Banking-house and lot, cost $24,000; estimated present value			24,000 00
Other real estate, cost $30,648 10; estimated present value			26,000 00
Cash on deposit in banks or trust companies			189,723 20
Cash on hand			148,042 03
Interest due and accrued			21,051 60
Rents accrued			114 15
Total			$4,285,158 09
Liabilities.			
Due depositors			$3,938,632 05
Surplus			346,526 04
Total			$4,285,158 09

Supplementary.

Number of open accounts, Jan. 1, 1880, 7,515.
Average amount of each account Jan. 1, 1880, $474 37.
Amount deposited during the year, not including interest credited, $1,196,867 04.
Amount withdrawn during the year 1879, $986,856 14.
Amount of interest credited and paid for the year 1879, $168,711 05.
Expenses of the bank during the year 1879, $15,902 62.
Rate of interest paid to depositors, 4 and 5 per cent.
This bank reported Jan. 1, 1879: Due depositors, $3,594,910 10; surplus, $326,311 53; open accounts 6,886.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.

Resources.

	Cost.	Estimated Market Value.	
Bonds and mortgages			$2,504,050 00
Stock investments:			
United States	$1,172,750 00	$1,237,500 00	
Missouri State	250,000 00	262,500 00	
Kansas State	103,761 88	112,350 00	
Cities in this State	1,138,000 00	1,192,750 00	
Counties in this State	398,546 41	424,500 00	
Total	$3,163,058 29	$3,279,600 00	3,279,600 00
Loaned on stocks			17,000 00
Banking-house and lot, cost $148,750; estimated present value			124,000 00
Other real estate, cost $62,000; estimated present value			68,000 00
Cash on deposit in banks or trust companies			343,850 97
Cash on hand			184,712 89
Interest due and accrued			59,688 76
Rents accrued			1,321 66
Total			$6,582,124 28
Liabilities.			
Due depositors			$6,246,019 12
Surplus			336,105 16
Total			$6,582,124 28

Supplementary.

Number of open accounts Jan. 1, 1880, 15,600.
Average amount of each account Jan. 1, 1880, $400 38.
Amount deposited during the year, not including interest credited, $2,186,941 05.
Amount withdrawn during the year 1879, $2,030,031 86.
Amount of interest credited and paid for the year 1879, $275,126 99.
Expenses of the bank during the year 1879, $30,381 57.
Rate of interest paid to depositors, 5 per cent.
This bank reported Jan. 1, 1879: Due depositors, $5,815,982 64; surplus, $379,093 94; open accounts, 14,542.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.

Resources.

	Cost.	Estimated Market Value.	
Bonds and mortgages			$3,696,128 00
Stock investments:			
United States	$6,255,525 38	$6,148,490	
New-York State	647,880 30	593,31[illegible]	
Ohio State	129,292 85	133,800	
Missouri State	285,557 45	307,400	
Rhode Island State	101,000 00	120,000	
Connecticut State	36,123 75	35,970	
New-Hampshire State	93,376 14	97,110	
Massachusetts State	301,483 00	322,920	
Maine State	50,500 00	56,000	
Cities in this State	2,324,033 75	2,432,020	
Counties in this State	236,709 00	238,505	
Total	$10,132,001 90	$10,467,155	10,467,155 00
Loaned on stocks			1,031,000 00
Banking-house and lot, cost $136,685 64; estimated present value			100,000 00
Cash on deposit in banks or trust companies			1,232,042 48
Cash on hand			241,964 03
Interest due and accrued			67,519 46
Other assets			6,97[illegible] 87
Total resources			$15,843,588 78
Liabilities.			
Due depositors			$14,208,370 82
Surplus			1,635,217 96
Total			$15,843,588 78

Supplementary.

Number of open accounts Jan. 1, 1880, 38,224.
Average amount of each account Jan. 1, 1880, $371 71.
Amount deposited during the year, not including interest credited, $3,249,408 36.
Amount withdrawn during the year 1879, $2,845,533 28.
Amount of interest credited and paid for the year 1879, $565,144 46.
Expenses of the bank during the year 1879, $56,246 87.
Rate of interest paid to depositors, 4 and 5 per cent.
This bank reported Jan. 1, 1879: Due depositors, $13,239,376 87; surplus, $1,634,258 68; open accounts, 36,890.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS.

Resources.

	Cost.	Estimated Market Value.	
Bonds and mortgages			$992,400 00
Stock investments:			
United States	$2,143,137 50	$2,197,973 75	
New-York State	170,001 84	172,500 00	
Massachusetts State	100,375 00	112,500 00	
Ohio State	180,025 71	186,373 20	
Cities in this State	937,699 66	964,840 15	
Total	$3,532,039 71	$3,634,187 19	3,634,187 19
Banking-house and lot, cost $95,975 05; estimated present value			98,975 05
Other real estate, cost $60,597 89; estimated present value			60,597 89
Cash on deposit in banks or trust companies			157,926 67
Cash on hand			18,938 84
Interest due and accrued			26,217 12
Total			$4,989,241 77
Liabilities.			
Due depositors			$4,594,317 32
Surplus			394,924 44
Total			$4,989,241 77

Supplementary.

Number of open accounts Jan. 1, 1880, 10,697.
Average amount of each account Jan. 1, 1880, $429 49.
Amount deposited during the year, not including interest credited, $1,373,853 74.
Amount withdrawn during the year 1879, $1,327,629 79.
Amount of interest credited and paid for the year 1879, $183,247 80.
Expenses of the bank during the year 1879, $21,996 34.
Rate of interest paid to depositors, 4 and 5 per cent.
This bank reported Jan. 1, 1879: Due depositors, $4,364,845 87; surplus, $413,671 27; open accounts, 10,115.

SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS.

Resources.

	Cost.	Estimated Market Value.	
Bonds and mortgages			$4,452,900 00
Stock investments:			
United States	$11,082,918 72	$11,940,606 87	
New-York State	265,400 99	300,255 00	
Massachusetts State	862,043 40	945,075 00	
Rhode Island State	300,120 00	342,000 00	
Connecticut State	449,475 00	481,500 00	
New-Jersey State	45,222 46	46,600 00	
Ohio State	306,978 68	321,045 32	
Missouri State	84,000 00	87,360 00	
Tenn. State	13,570 00	17,100 00	
Cities in this State	2,367,492 59	2,753,032 00	
Counties in this State	149,286 00	156,120 00	
Total	$15,928,504 84	$17,393,694 69	17,393,694 69
Banking-house and lot, cost $594,158; estimated present value			370,000 00
Other real estate, cost $147,994 99; estimated present value			163,500 00
Cash on deposit in banks or trust companies			1,137,115 56
Cash on hand			185,054 40
Interest due and accrued			79,253 88
Tennessee State bonds, cost $42,783 50; par value $101,000; market value			30,300 00
Total			$23,811,818 53
Liabilities.			
Due depositors			$20,962,137 15
Surplus			2,849,681 38
Total			$23,811,818 53

Supplementary.

Number of open accounts Jan. 1, 1880, 48,003.
Average amount of each account Jan. 1, 1880, $436 68.
Amount deposited during the year, not including interest credited, $4,704,563 26.
Amount withdrawn during the year 1879, $4,009,492 66.
Amount of interest credited and paid for the year 1879, $798,947 02.
Expenses of the bank during the year 1879, $42,773 36.
Rate of interest paid to depositors, 5 per cent. to $500, 4 per cent. on the excess.
This bank reported Jan. 1, 1879: Due depositors, $19,485,114 62; surplus, $2,580,834 08; open accounts, 45,893.

PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.

Three European steam-ships—the Germanic, of the White Star Line; the Mosel, of the North German Lloyd, and the Helvetia, of the National Line—will sail to-day, with 275 cabin passengers. The list of the Germanic is the largest of the season so far, and contains the names of 175 passengers, among whom are Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan and a large party of his friends, Judge D. Boardman, Mr. Max Jacoby and family, Charles Lanier and family, Dr. Robert Abbe, and Dion Boucicault, the actor. Full lists of the passengers sailing in the three steam-ships are appended:

In steam-ship Germanic, for Liverpool.—R. Pinkerton, Robert Gaul, Mrs. J. H. Lombard, Master Percival Lombard, J. P. Howard, Miss L. M. Howard, Mrs. A. Bedford, Miss Mary A. Mixter, G. C. Magoun, F. E. Peabody, Miss Peabody, Albert Vickers, E. S. Levi, Henry Gillespie, Martin Van Buren, F. Van Buren, Max Jacoby, Louis Gibbons, C. L. Maclean, A. Lichten, Mrs. S. S. Hubbard, A. Ladenburg, Mrs. Jacoby, Miss Jacoby, Masters Harold and Oswald Jacoby, Miss Mary Williams, Miss Alice De Bow, Judge D. Boardman, Mrs. Boardman, W. K. Slisbee, W. D. Turner, G. A. Rothschild, H. J. Potosky, J. E. Young, W. A. Babbitt, J. Dannenberg, M. G. Schwed, H. Messimer, L. Lima, S. P. Train, G. Schenck, Miss Ripley, Miss Harriet C. Abbe, W. D. Bentley, O. Wesendonck, Miss Vickers, Hiram Denton, R. B. Schneider, A. P. Rockwell, H. O. Pearce, R. M. Clark, S. Bennett, David De Angelis, James P. Parrell, A. Munkitrick, Mrs. Munkitrick and four children, L. Kalm, D. McNaughton, J. B. Harvie, E. D. Jordan, Jr., F. C. Montagne, J. M. Salve, H. E. Jenkins, Thomas Osborne, P. H. Burdon, Dr. Robert Abbe, Charles Lanier, Mrs. Lanier, Miss Lanier, Mrs. Appleton, Miss Appleton, Samuel Firtie, William Morrison, A. W. Von Kessler, A. Hoffstadt, Joseph Moss, Mrs. Moss and three children, George B. Maclean, Mrs. Maclean, G. J. Joseph, Mrs. F. P. Blair, Miss Fraser, Willis Hawley, E. M. Ferguson, Miss Eva S. Fowler, Mrs. William Coles, Henry A. Biscoe, V. F. Maldhoff, J. F. Adam, Peter J. Lynche, J. A. Girard, F. Hudson, Mrs. J. W. Sellstedt, Miss Sellstedt, E. Thebaud, A. Kastor, J. W. Sellstedt, Charles Booth, Edward Nixon, J. S. Lee, John Coverly, C. W. Schramm, J. W. Twycross, Master Twycross, John Edwards, George Pollock, Thomas Barber, J. L. P. Barber, A. Peltzer, William Scamman, M. Firman Hunt, Mrs. Hunt and child, Miss Hunt, J. H. Hollister, Edward Fisher, W. R. Bacon, Richard Olney, Miss E. S. Bacon, Miss Mary Thomas, Miss Agnes Olney, Walter H. King, D. Middleton, James Duncan, W. F. Haenssler, the Rev. J. Berry, Dion Boucicault, William H. Appleton, W. Kruger, B. Gumtal, A. N. Lucas, Mrs. S. T. Peters, Mrs. Bailey, Samuel P. Mandell, Miss M. M. Dutton, Mrs. W. P. Lee, Miss Tracy, D. S. Eggleston, Mrs. Eggleston, J. Pierpont Morgan, Miss Juliet Morgan, C. M. Presby, Jesse Young, A. F. Fraser, S. E. Brown, Mr. Abel, J. R. McCarty, W. F. Wilson, E. P. George, John Halcomb, David Wachtel, T. Marcus, H. S. King, E. Holmes, J. H. Jewell.

In steam-ship Mosel, for Bremen.—Herman Koop, Miss Marie Koop, Miss Rebecca Koop, Herman Koop, Jr., A. Jellinghaus, Mrs. Jellinghaus and two children, H. G. Henriei, J. H. Woodruff, William P. Beazdaly, John M. Fuchs, Mrs. Fuchs, Miss L. Deran, Miss Virginia Mertens and two sisters, Edward Squires, C. Feldmann, John Reichard, Gustav Cordua, O. Von Berouth, George Luerssen, Mrs. Luerssen, Miss Minnie Mahia, Mrs. Orb, Mrs. George Asmus and child, J. H. Lichtenheim, H. E. Von Hagen, August Schilling, Mrs. Schilling and child, Octavio Davis, Mrs. Antoinette De Bedo, Miss T. Werner, Miss M. Werner, Mrs. Paul Y. Angulo, R. L. Barry, Mrs. Barry, Mrs. Catharine Hoffmann, Richard Wimpfenwig, Charles Regnier, Mrs. Regnier, George Weber, Frank Witteberger, P. Gressmann, Gustav Wurth, August Ringinger, Mrs. Gardner, Henry Glass, Friedrich ePlanoth, Charles Von Schiller, Mrs. Von Schiller, H. William Merekens, Rev. Mr. Deddenhausen, Anton Piepmeyer.

In steam-ship Helvetia, for Liverpool.—Henry Barlow, Edward V. Ingles, E. H. Fanshawe, A. F. Gilbert, Mrs. George Arthurs, Miss Ida Arthurs, Benjamin Cotton, Jr., Mrs. Cotton, E. O. Swallow, Henry G. Elkin, Mrs. Elkin, Miss Haslain, David Kerr, Miss Margaret Urim, T. Sterry, Senor and Senora Rossell, William Murray, Mrs. Murray, John G. Sullivan, Mrs. Sullivan, Miss Mary Hiesey, Miss Mary A. Smiley, Miss Mary Carroll, J. H. Morrissey, James E. Lambert, Mrs. Lambert and child, Henry Bridges, Mrs. G. S. Manley, J. R. Whyte, E. L. Morgan, James Knight.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL DELEGATES.

NORWICH, Conn., April 9.—The Providence Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church this morning elected the following delegates to the General Conference: John W. Willett, Daniel A. Whedon, Micah J. Talbot, and Henry D. Robinson.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—APRIL 9.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2:30 P. M.

$2,469,000 U. S. 5s C., '81 ... 103⅝

SALES TO 3 P. M.

N. Y., L. E. & W. new 2d consol.	Quicksilver pf.	Wab., St. L. & P. pf.
$75,000 ... 90⅝	100 ... 62	100 ... 67¾
75,000 ... 90¾	Illinois Central.	100 ... 68½
60,000 ... 90⅝	100 ... 106½	100 ... 68¼
30,000 ... 90½	150 ... 107	100 ... 68
20,000 ... 91	Morris & Essex.	Del., Lack. & W.
10,000 ... 91¼	300 ... 107⅜	1000 ... 91½
20,000 b30 ... 91⅛	Western Union.	1400 ... 91¾
C. & O. 1st, ser. B.	100 ... 106	400 ... 91⅜
5,000 ... 63¾	200 ... 106⅛	100 ... 91⅛
35,000 b3 ... 63	300 ... 106¼	500 ... 91⅞
R. R. & N. Y. 1st.	200 ... 106⅜	200 ... 91⅝
1,000 ... 113½	800 ... b3 107	200 ... 92
B., H. & E. 1st.	100 ... 106⅞	C., C., C. & I.
2,000 ... 56	200 ... 106⅝	100 ... 76
22,000 ... 57	Pacific Mail.	300 ... 75
Union Pacific 1st.	100 ... 41⅝	100 ... b30 75½
2,000 ... 112¼	500 ... 41¾	100 ... 75⅜
M. & St. P. con.	300 ... 41½	100 ... 75¼
2,000 ... 111	300 ... 42⅛	100 ... 75⅛
Metropolitan 1st.	200 ... 42½	Sha. C. R. & N.
1,000 ... 100½	400 ... 42⅛	100 ... 73
Morris & Es. 2d.	200 ... 42½	Canada Southern.
1,000 ... 114	N. Y., L. E. & W.	100 ... 60
Mo., K. & T. 2d.	3300 ... 44	200 ... 60⅛
25,000 ... 63¾	1800 ... 43⅞	200 ... 60¼
Oregon & N. 1st.	1800 ... 44¼	200 ... 60½
5,000 ... 93½	2600 ... 44⅛	200 ... 61
20,000 ... 93½	2700 ... 44⅜	300 ... 60⅞
St. L. & I. M. 1st pf. in	2500 ... 44½	Kansas & Texas.
3,200 ... 91	Lake Shore.	400 ... 42
Ohio & Miss. 2d.	200 ... 108¾	500 ... 42⅛
7,000 ... 113	200 ... 108⅞	300 ... 42¼
Mob. & O. 1st db.	1100 ... 109	Manhattan.
34,000 ... 73	North-western.	200 ... 28⅞
N. Y. Elevated 1st.	100 ... 95⅛	300 ... 28⅝
10,000 ... 111¼	Union Pacific.	300 ... 28⅜
Wells-Fargo Ex.	100 ... 89½	800 ... 29
10 ... 107	100 ... 89⅝	200 ... 29⅛
Silver Cliff Min'g.	Central of N. J.	300 ... 29¼
500 ... 5	2500 ... 78	300 ... 29⅜
Sutro Tunnel.	500 ... 77⅞	300 ... 29½
50 ... 2½	500 ... 77¾	N. Y. Elevated.
300 ... 1⅞	900 ... 78⅛	12 ... 116¼
1300 ... 2	900 ... 78¼	Northern Pacific.
Standard Mining.	500 ... 78⅜	100 ... 29⅞
100 ... 29¼	300 ... 78⅝	Northern Pac. pf.
100 ... 29⅛	600 ... 78½	800 ... 52⅞
100 ... 29½	1500 ... 78¾	200 ... b3 52⅞
100 ... 28¾	100 ... 78⅜	Phila. & Reading.
100 ... b3 29	800 ... 78¾	900 ... 68⅛
100 ... 29⅛	800 ... 78⅝	1000 ... 68
Canton.	500 ... 78⅞	400 ... 68¼
200 ... 54	100 ... 78⅝	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.
Ontario Silver.	Michigan Central.	15 ... 75½
100 ... 35	100 ... 91⅞	100 ... 75
Cen. Arizona Min.	100 ... 92¼	St. L. & I. M. ss.
200 ... b3 6⅝	St. Paul.	100 ... 56⅞
100 ... 6⅛	400 ... 81⅝	100 ... 56⅛
Little Pittsburg.	Boston Air L. pf.	Han. & St. Jo.
200 ... 8⅝	200 ... 48	200 ... 35¼
500 ... 8½	Chi., St. P. & Min.	Han. & St. Jo. pf.
Del. & Hudson.	200 ... 57	100 ... 70
600 ... 83	100 ... 57⅛	Ohio & Miss.
100 ... 82¾	W., St. L. & Pac.	100 ... 36½
Atlantic & Pacific.	100 ... 41⅞	400 ... 36⅞
200 ... 42½	900 ... 42	100 ... 36⅛
200 ... 42⅛	300 ... 42¼	200 ... 36⅜
300 ... 42⅜	300 ... 42½	800 ... 37
N. Y. C. & Hud.	100 ... b3 41⅞	C., C. & I. C.
200 ... b10 133	200 ... 41⅞	100 ... 15⅞
1500 ... 133	Lake Erie & West.	100 ... 16
400 ... 132⅞	300 ... 33¾	
700 ... 132¾	100 ... 34	

MINING STOCK EXCHANGE SALES—APRIL 9.

THIRD CALL—2:30 P. M.

Leadville.	Climax.	Bulwer.
200 b.c. s60 2.75	200 ... b.c. 2.50	200 b.c. s15d 7.75
Goodshaw.	Navajo.	200 b.c. b30 8
200 ... b.c. .30	100 ... b.c. .50	New-York & Col.
500 ... a.c. .30	100 ... b.c. .48	100 ... b.c. 1.95
California.	200 ... b.c. .50	300 b.c. b60 2.10
200 ... b.c. 2.60	200 a.c. s30 .48	100 a.c. b60 2.15
10 ... b.c. 2.65	Moose.	100 a.c. b45 2.15
20 ... b.c. 2.45	100 ... b.c. 1.25	100 ... a.c. 2
200 ... a.c. 2.55	100 ... b.c. 1.20	Tuscarora.
20 ... a.c. 2.60	500 b.c. b30 1.25	100 ... b.c. .35
Consol. Virginia.	200 ... b.c. 1.20	100 ... b.c. .34
500 ... b.c. 2.70	100 a.c. b30 1.25	100 ... b.c. .31
100 ... b.c. 2.70	Lucerne.	Buckeye.
100 ... 2.70	100 ... b.c. .18	100 ... b.c. .52
100 ... a.c. 2.70	Shamrock.	500 ... .53
South Bulwer.	100 ... b.c. 1.25	500 ... b30 .54
100 ... b.c. .53	Hukill.	500 ... .52
300 ... .53	100 b.c. s3 2.65	500 ... a.c. .53
South Bodie.	100 ... b.c. 2.65	500 a.c. b30 .55
500 ... b.c. .25	50 ... b.c. 2.70	Dahlonega.
100 ... a.c. .26	500 ... b.c. 2.65	1000 ... s3 .15
Calaveras.	Bodie.	South Hite.
1000 ... b.c. .88	5 ... b.c. 8.50	500 ... a.c. 1.60
100 ... b.c. .89	Rappahannock.	American Flag.
100 ... .88	500 ... b.c. .27	500 ... a.c. .31
600 ... a.c. .88	200 ... a.c. .27	Little Pittsburg.
500 ... a.c. .87	300 ... a.c. b3 .28	200 ... a.c. 8.50

FRIDAY, April 9—P. M.

The stock speculation to-day opened strong, and prices advanced ¼ to 1 ℘ cent., but subsequently the bears made a vigorous assault on the market, and under a pressure to sell, prices yielded ½ to 3⅝ ℘ cent., the entire list participating in the downward movement. The principal activity was in Erie, the coal shares, Pacific Mail, New-York Central, Kansas and Texas, and Manhattan Elevated. Toward the close, when the Money market became easy, a firmer feeling set in, and under brisk purchases for the long account and to cover short contracts, a recovery of ¼ to 1½ ℘ cent. from the lowest point took place. The greatest advance was in the Vanderbilt shares, the coal stocks, Manhattan Elevated, and the South-western shares.

The transactions aggregated 332,179 shares, including 55,800 Erie, 47,685 New-Jersey Central, 24,100 Sutro, 22,015 Manhattan, 20,100 Pacific Mail, 18,350 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 18,216 New-York Central, 15,500 Kansas and Texas, 14,300 Ohio and Mississippi, 13,000 Wabash, 10,225 Canada Southern, 9,215 Northern Pacific, 8,400 Iron Mountain, and 6,900 Western Union.

North-west rose to 96, and declined to 95⅜, closing at 95½; the preferred sold at 109¾ to 110; St. Paul rose to 82½, fell off to 81⅜, and recovered to 81⅞; Lake Shore rose to 109¼, fell off to 108¾, and rallied to 109; Michigan Central rose to 92⅞, declined to 91⅝, and rallied to 92¼; Canada Southern rose to 61⅝, declined to 60, and rallied to 60⅞; Erie rose to 45¼, fell off to 43⅞, and recovered to 44½; the preferred rose to 69, and declined to 68¼; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western advanced to 93, declined to 91⅝, and rallied to 92; Delaware and Hudson advanced to 84, dropped to 81½ and closed at 82¾; New-Jersey Central rose to 80⅞, declined to 77¾, and recovered to 78¾; Reading fell off to 68, and rallied to 68¼; C., C., C. and I. declined from 77¾ to 75, and closed at 76½; Chesapeake and Ohio rose to 23½, and reacted to 23¼; St. Paul and Minneapolis advanced from 57 to 58; Hannibal and St. Joseph rose to 36, and preferred to 71, but the former declined to 35¼, and the latter to 69¾ at the close; Houston and Texas rose to 81¾, and declined to 80; Ontario and Western rose to 27¼, and declined to 26⅝; Kansas and Texas advanced to 43½, fell off to 41⅝, and recovered to 42⅜; Northern Pacific rose to 30¼, declined to 29⅜, and closed at 29⅝; the preferred declined from 53¾ to 52⅝, and rallied to 52⅞; Ohio and Mississippi advanced to 38, declined to 36¼, and rallied to 37; St. Paul and Sioux City sold up to 44; Wabash declined from 43 to 41½, and closed at 41¾; the preferred declined from 68¾ to 67⅝, and closed at 67¾; St. Louis and San Francisco First preferred declined from 76 to 75; Iron Mountain declined from 57¾ to 55⅝, and recovered to 56¾; Union Pacific fell off from 90¼ to 89, and rallied to 89⅜; Manhattan Elevated rose to 31¾, declined to 28½, and recovered to 29⅝; Metropolitan fell off from 97½ to 93; Pacific Mail rose to 43½, declined to 41½, and closed at 42½; Western Union rose to 107¼, fell off to 105½, and recovered to 107; Atlantic and Pacific declined from 43¼ to 42½; New-York Central rose to 133¾, fell off to 132⅝, advanced to 134, and closed at 132⅞; Illinois Central declined from 108 to 106½; Rock Island sold at 187⅞, and Fort Wayne at 118. Among mining shares, Standard declined from 29¾ to 28, and recovered to 29½; Sutro was actively traded in, and declined 1⅞, closing at 2; Central Arizona fell off to 6½; Little Pittsburg to 8½; Climax rose to 2¾, and closed at 2⅝; Silver Cliff sold at 5.

The Money market was easy during the greater portion of the day, and nearly all the business in call loans was at 6 ℘ cent. Exceptional transactions were reported at 1-32@1-16 per diem, and as low as 4@5 ℘ cent., the final loans being effected at the latter figures. Discounts are unchanged. The following were the rates of domestic exchange on New-York at the undermentioned cities to-day: Savannah, buying, 3-16; selling, 5-16 premium; Charleston scarce, buying, ⅛@3-16; selling, ¼ premium; New-Orleans, commercial, 175 premium; bank, 250 premium; St. Louis, par; Chicago, nominal, 25c. premium.

The foreign advices reported British Consols at London strong and higher at 98⅜@98½ for money and 98½ for the account. United States Government bonds were firm, and advanced ⅛@¼ ℘ cent., to 109½ for new 4s, 111½ for 4½s, and 105⅞ for 5s. In American railway securities, Erie common advanced from 45½ to 46½, and closed at 45¾; do. preferred rose from 72@74 to 73@75, and reacted to 72@74; do. consolidated Seconds advanced from 93@94 to 94½; Illinois Central from 109 to 111; Reading from 35 to 35¾; New-York Central from 135½ to 136½; New-Jersey Central stock from 80@81 to 82; do. consolidated Firsts from 106¾ to 107; Atlantic and Great Western Firsts from 66¾ to 68; do. Seconds from 33¾ to 35¾; Atlantic and Great Western common stock sold at 9. The sum of £76,900 went into the Bank of England on balance to-day. At Paris, Rentes advanced from 83f. 51c. to 83f. 60c.

The Sterling Exchange market was again dull, and sales of round lots were made with great difficulty, and at considerable concessions from the posted rates. Bankers' bills were quoted at $4 84¾@$4 85¼ for 60 days, and at $4 87½@$4 88 for demand; cables at $4 87¾@$4 88, and commercial at $4 83@$4 83½.

Government bonds were generally quiet and firm. Shortly before the close a sale of $2,400,000 coupon 5s, of 1881, was reported at 103⅝. Railroad mortgages were irregular. Erie consolidated Seconds rose to 92, fell off to 90¾, and recovered to 91⅛, the largest transactions having been in this issue; Kansas and Texas Firsts rose to 102½, and Seconds to 64½, closing at 102 and 63⅞, respectively; Boston, Hartford and Erie Firsts rose from 55¾ to 57; Iron Mountain Seconds preferred incomes advanced to 81½, and reacted to 80½; Mobile and Ohio First debentures fell off to 73; the North-west, St. Paul, Jersey Central, Lake Shore, Harlem, and the Pacific Railroad issues were firm under a good demand. State bonds were quiet and steady.

The imports of Dry Goods at the Port of New-York for the week ending to-day were $2,571,346, and the amount marketed $2,452,419. The total imports of Dry Goods since Jan. 1 were $41,226,152, and the total amount marketed $41,188,536.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, April 9, 1880.

Receipts	$1,167,148 30
Payments	1,295,342 62
Balance, coin	101,706,709 12
Balance, notes	5,638,683 38

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—APRIL 9.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	107⅝	107½
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	109⅛	109⅛
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	103⅝	103⅝
Adams Express	112¼	112½
American Express	58¼	58½
Albany and Susquehanna	107¾	107¾
Alton and Terre Haute	24	25
Alton and Terre Haute pref.	67	67
Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph	43¼	42½
American District Telegraph	72	72
Boston Water Power	14½	14½
Boston Air Line	47¾	48
Boston Land Company	11½	11½
B., C. R. and Northern	70¾	73
Canton	58½	54
Canada Southern	61	60⅞
Climax Mining	2⅞	2⅝
Caribou Mining	3	3
Central Arizona	6⅝	6½
Chicago, St. Louis and New-Orleans	30	30
Clev., Col., Cin. and Ind.	76	76½
Chesapeake and Ohio	23	23¼
Chesapeake and Ohio 1st pref.	31	31
Chesapeake and Ohio 2d pref.	25¼	25⅞
C., C. and I. C.	16	16
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy	148	148
Chicago and Alton	112	112
Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis	56⅝	58
Chicago and North-west	95⅞	95½
Chicago and North-west pref.	109½	110
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul	82	81⅞
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul pref.	104½	104
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	187¼	187⅞
Cleveland and Pittsburg	111¾	111¾
Consolidation Coal	35	35
Cumberland Coal	32	32
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western	92¾	92
Delaware and Hudson Canal	83⅝	82¾
Excelsior Mining	20⅜	20⅝
Frankfort and Kokomo	22	22
Hannibal and St. Joseph	35½	35¼
Hannibal and St. Joseph pref.	70½	70
Harlem	180	180
Homestake Mining	36	36
Houston and Texas	80	80
Illinois Central	108½	107
Indianapolis, Bloomington and West	35	35
Central Pacific	77½	77¼
Ohio Central	23⅝	23⅛
Keokuk and Des Moines	14⅞	14⅞
Keokuk and Des Moines pref.	36⅞	36¼
Lake Shore	108⅞	109
Lake Erie and Western	33⅝	34
La Plata	6⅛	6¼
Louisville and Nashville	159⅞	159⅞
Little Pittsburg	8⅝	8½
Lou., N. Alb. and Chicago	95	95
Manhattan Railroad	30⅝	29⅝
Mariposa	3⅛	3⅞
Marietta and Cincinnati 1st pref.	10½	10
Marietta and Cincinnati 2d pref.	7½	7½
Metropolitan Railroad	97½	93
Michigan Central	92⅞	92¼
Mobile and Ohio	23	23¼
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	43	42⅜
Morris and Essex	108	107⅞
Maryland Coal	26	26
Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis	82	82
New Central Coal	31½	31½
New-Jersey Central	80¾	78¾
New-York Central	133¼	132⅞
New-York and New-Haven	160	160
New-York Elevated	115½	115½
New-York, Lake Erie and Western	44¾	44½
New-York, Lake Erie and Western pref.	68⅞	68¼
Northern Pacific	30¼	29⅝
Northern Pacific pref.	54	52⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	37⅝	37
Ohio and Mississippi pref.	75⅝	74½
Ontario Mining	37½	38
Oregon Railway and Navigation	108	108
Pacific Mail	42⅝	42½
Panama	185	185
Pennsylvania	210	210
Philadelphia and Reading	68⅞	68¼
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago	118¼	118
Pullman Palace Car Company	116	116
Quicksilver	15	15
Quicksilver pref.	63	63
Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg	26¼	26¼
Rensselaer and Saratoga	120	120
Standard Mining	29½	29½
Sutro Tunnel	2	2
St. Louis and San Francisco	39	39
St. Louis and San Francisco pref.	54¼	54¼
St. Louis and San Francisco 1st pref.	76	75
St. Louis and Iron Mountain	57½	56¾
St. Paul and Sioux City	43⅞	44
St. Paul and Sioux City pref.	78¾	78½
N. Y., Ont. and West.	26½	26⅝
Union Pacific	90	89⅜
Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific	42⅝	41¾
Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific pref.	68⅜	67¾
Wells-Fargo Express	105½	105½
Western Union Telegraph	106⅞	106⅞
United States Express	42	42

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
Alton and Terre Haute	25	24	200
Atlantic and Pacific Tel	43¼	42½	880
Boston Air Line	48	48	200
B., C. R. and Northern	74	73	200
Canton	54	54	200
Canada Southern	61⅝	60	10,225
Climax Mining	2¾	2½	2,000
Central Arizona	6⅞	6½	300
Clev., Col., Cin. and Ind.	77¾	75	1,300
Chesapeake and Ohio	23½	23¼	500
Ches. and Ohio 2d pref.	25⅞	25¾	1,000
Col., Chic. and Ind. Cen.	16¼	15⅞	1,300
Chicago, St. Paul and M.	58	57	500
Chicago and North-west	96	95⅜	1,300
Chic. and North-west pref.	110	109¾	750
Chic., Mil. and St. Paul	82½	81⅜	2,200
C. M. and St. Paul pref.	104	104	300
Chic., R. I. and Pacific	187⅞	187⅞	100
Colorado C. and I.	39	39	100
Central Pacific	77¼	77¼	100
Del., Lack. and West.	93	91⅝	18,350
Del. and Hudson Canal	84	81½	4,200
Hannibal and St. Joseph	36	35¼	1,220
Han. and St. Joseph pref.	71	69¾	1,300
Houston and Texas	81¾	80	500
Illinois Central	108	106½	1,750
Ind., Bloom. and West	35	35	100
Lake Shore	109¼	108¾	5,950
Lake Erie and Western	34¼	33¾	1,300
Little Pittsburg	8⅝	8½	820
Manhattan Railroad	31¾	28	22,015
Mariposa	3⅞	3⅞	200
Mar. and Cin. 1st pref.	10	10	600
Metropolitan Railroad	95	93	1,690
Michigan Central	92⅞	91⅝	4,525
Mobile and Ohio	23¾	23	200
Missouri, Kan. and Texas	43½	41⅝	15,500
Morris and Essex	107¾	107⅜	700
Nash., Chat. and St. L.	82	82	900
New-Jersey Central	81	77¾	47,685
New-York Central	134	132⅝	18,216
New-York, L. E. & West.	45¼	43⅞	55,100
N. Y., L. E. & West pref.	69	68¼	700
Northern Pacific	30¼	29⅜	4,615
Northern Pacific pref.	53¾	52⅝	4,600
Ohio and Mississippi	38	36¼	14,300
Ohio and Miss. pref.	74½	74½	100
Ontario and Western	27¼	26⅝	1,445
Ontario Mining	35	35	100
Pacific Mail	43½	41½	20,100
Phila. and Reading	68¼	68	3,000
Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chic.	118	118	150
Quicksilver pref.	63	63	100
Standard Mining	30	28	1,450
Sutro Tunnel	2⅛	1⅞	24,100
St. L. and S. F. 1st pref.	76	75	200
St. Louis and Iron M.	57¾	55⅝	8,400
St. P. and S. City	44	44	200
St. P. and S. City pref.	78½	78½	100
Union Pacific	90¼	89	1,950
W., St. L. and Pacific	43	41½	6,500
W., St. L. and Pacific pref.	68¾	67⅝	6,500
Western Union Tel.	107¼	105½	6,900
Total sales			332,179

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s, 1880, registered	104	104½
United States 6s, 1880, coupon	104	104½
United States 6s, 1881, registered	105⅝	106
United States 6s, 1881, coupon	105⅝	106
United States 5s, 1881, registered	103⅜	103½
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	103½	103⅝
United States 4½s, 1891, registered	109	109⅛
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	109	109⅛
United States 4s, 1907, registered	107¼	107⅜
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	107¼	107⅜
United States currency 6s, 1895	126	....
United States currency 6s, 1896	125	....
United States currency 6s, 1897	125	....
United States currency 6s, 1898	125½	....
United States currency 6s, 1899	125½	....

The following were the closing rates of foreign exchange:

	Counter Rates.	Selling Rates.
London:		
60-days sight	.. @486	484½@485¼
Demand	.. @489	487½@488
Cable transfers	.. @489½	487¾@488
Commercial	.. @ ..	483 @483½
Commercial, 3 days	.. @ ..	486 @486½
Paris francs:		
60-days sight	518¾@519⅜	518⅞@520
Demand	515⅝@516⅞	516¼@517½
Cable transfers	.. @515	.. @515⅝
Commercial	.. @ ..	521¼@522½
Commercial, 3 days	.. @ ..	520 @521¼
Swiss francs:		
60-days sight	518¾@518¾	519⅜@520
Demand	515⅝@516¼	516¼@517½
Belgium francs:		
60-days sight	518¾@520⅝	520⅝@521⅝
Demand	516⅞@517½	517½@518¾
Reichsmarks:		
60-days sight	95 @ 95½	94⅞@ 95
Demand	95⅛@ 95¼	95⅛@ 95⅜
Commercial	.. @ ..	94⅞@ 94¼
Commercial, 3 days	.. @ ..	94⅞@ 95

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Exchanges	$144,301,293
Balances	4,042,803

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Ala., class A, 2 to 5	60	N. Y. 6s, g. l., '83	106
Ala., class A, 2 to 5, sm.	62½	N. Y. 6s, g. l., '91	117
Ala., class C, 2 to 5	70	N. C. 6s, o. '86-98	28
Ark. 6s, fd. '99	12½	N. C. 6s, A. O.	28
Ark. 7s, L. R. & Ft. S. is.	4	N. C. 6s, N. C. R. '83-4-5	110
Ark. 7s, M. & L. R.	4½	N. C. N. C. R., 7s, c. off	90
Ark. 7s, L. R. P. B. & NO.	4	N. C. N. C. R., A. O.	110
Ark. 7s, M. O. & R. R.	4	N. C. N. C. R., c. off	90
Ark. 7s, Ark. C. R.	4	N. C. f. a., '66-1900	10
Conn. 6s, '83-4	105	N. C. f. a., '68-98	10
Ga. 6s, '80-86	100	N. C. n. b., J. J., '92-8	17
Ga. 7s, n.	109½	N. C. n. b., A. O.	17
Ga. 7s, ind.	109½	N. C. sp. t. c. l. 1, '98-9	3
Ga. 7s, g.	110	N. C. sp. t. c. l. 2	3
Ill. coup. 6s	100	N. C. sp. t. c. l. 3	3
Ill. w. l.	100	Ohio 6s, '81	102
Ky. 6s	100	Ohio 6s, '86	108
La. 7s, con.	50½	R. I. 6s, c.	114
La. 7s, sm.	48	Tenn. 6s, o.	34
Mo. 6s, due '82 or '83	102	Va. 6s, o.	23
Mo. 6s, due '86	105	Va. 6s, n., '66	23
Mo. 6s, due '87	106½	Va. 6s, n., '67	23
Mo. 6s, due '88	107½	Va. 6s, con.	75
Mo. 6s, due '89 or '90	108½	Va. 6s, ex m. c.	52½
Mo. a. or u., due '92	109	Va. 6s, con. 2d s.	32
Mo. fd., due '94-5	110½	Va. 6s, def.	7½
N. Y. 6s, g. r., '87	107	D. C. 3-65s, c.	83
N. Y. 6s, g. r., '87	107		

And the following for railway mortgages:

B. & O. 1st 6s, P. br.	107	Mo., K. & T. cn. as	102
B., H. & E. 1st 7s	55½	Mo., K. & T. cn. 2d inc.	64½
B., C. R. & N. 1st 5s	91⅜	H. & C. M. 7s int.	100
I. C. & W. 1st 7s	109¾	M. & O. s. 8s	100½
Cen. Iowa 1st 7s	94	N. C. & St. L. 1st 7s	112
C. & O. 6s, g., B. int. d.	63½	N. Y. C. 6s, '83	105¼
C. & O. 6s, cur. int. d.	49½	N. Y. C. 6s, '87	109¾
C. & A. s. f. 6s	108	N. Y. C. 6s, r. e.	104
St. L., J. & C. 1st 7s	110	N. Y. C. & H. 1st c. 7s	125½
C. B. & Q. 5s, s. f. 1st	109	N. Y. C. & H. 1st r. 7s	126¾
C. R. I. & P. 6s, c.	117	R. R. 7s, 2d s. f.	110
K. & D. M. 1st g. 5s	94	Ca. R. 1st int. g. 8s s.	90½
C. R. of N. J. 1st 7s	116½	Harlem 1st 7s, c.	126
C. R. of N. J. cn. 7s as.	104¼	Harlem 1st 7s, r.	126½
C. R. of N. J. cv. 7s as.	107¼	N. Y. Elev. 1st 7s	119
C. R. of N. J. adj. 7s	107½	No. Wis. 1st 6s	100
L. & W. cn. gtd. as	96¼	O. & M. cn. 7s	114
A. D. & I. 7s, '86	109	P. D. & E. 1st 6s	96½
A. D. & I. 7s as	108¼	C. P. g. 6s	112½
M. & St. P. 1st 8s, P. d.	126⅞	C. P., C. & O. 1st 6s	105
M. & St. P. 2d 7 3-10 P. d.	114	C. P. l. g. 7s	106
M. & St. P. 1st 7s, g. R. d.	112	C. P. l. g. 6s	102½
M. & St. P. 1st I. & C. d. 7s	112⅞	W. P. 6s	106
M. & St. P. 1st C. & M. 7s	114⅜	S. P. of Cal. 1st 6s	97⅛
M. & St. P. cn. 7s	111	U. P. 1st 6s	112½
M. & St. P. S. W. d. 1st 6s	101	U. P. l. g. 7s	114⅛
C. & N. W. cn. 7s	121	U. P. s. f. 8s	115⅛
C. & N. W. s. g. 7s	116⅜	U. P. s. f. 8s	114
G. & C. ext. 7s	104	U. P. c. t. 6s	104⅛
C. & M. 1st 7s	118	K. P. 1st 6s, '95, c. s.	117
W. & St. P. 2d 7s	110	K. P. 1st 6s, '96, c. s.	116
C. C. C. & I. 1st 7s, s. f.	119½	K. P. D. div. 6s as. s. s.	107½
D. L. & W. 2d 7s	101⅛	K. P. D. div. 1st cn. 6s.	94
D. L. & W. 7s	116	P. R. of Mo. 1st 6s	106¼
M. & E. 7s, '71	111	P. R. of Mo. 2d 7s	106¼
D. & H. C. 1st 7s	105¾	S. L. & S. F. 2d 6s, cl. A.	92
D. & H. C. 7s, '91	109	T. & P. 1st 6s	105
D. & H. 1st P. div. c. 7s	112½	T. & P. l. & l. g. r. 7s	65
A. & S. 2d 7s	104	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s	130
A. & S. 1st cn. gtd. 7s	109⅝	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d 7s	125½
R. & S. 1st c. 7s	130	O. & P. cn. s. f. 7s	129
R. & S. 1st r. 7s	130	C. C. & I. C. 1st c. 7s	81
R. & R. G. 1st 7s	104⅞	C. C. & I. C. 1st t. c. s.	81
Erie 1st ext. 7s	122½	C. C. & I. C. 1st t. c. s.	81½
Erie 2d ext. 5s	105⅛	St. L. V. & T. H. 1st g. 7s	112
Erie 3d ext. 7s	105½	St. L. V. & T. H. 2d 7s	95
Erie 4th ext. 7s	101⅛	St. L. V. & T. H. 2d g. 7s	100
Erie 1st cn. g. 7s	117	R. W. & O. 1st cn. 7s	67
Long Dock 7s	115¼	St. L. & I. M. 1st 7s	113
B., N. Y. & E. 1st 7s	122	St. L. & I. M. 2d 7s	102½
N. Y., L. E. & W. 2d cn. 6s	91⅛	S. L. & I. M. A. br. 1st 7s	104
N. Y., L. E. & W. 1st c. f. 7s	117	S. L. & I. M. C. & F. 1st 7s	106
N. Y., L. E. & W. f. c. 5s	85½	S. L. & I. M. C. A. & T. 1st 7s	101
H. & St. J. 8s cv.	106⅜	S. L. A. & T. H. 1st 7s	112
H. & T. C. 1st M. L. 7s	102½	S. L. A. & T. H. 2d pf. 7s	103
H. & T. C. 1st W. div. 7s	106½	S. L. A. & T. H. 2d inc. 7s	93
H. & T. C. 2d C. M. L. 8s	110½	B. & S. I. 1st 8s	110
H. & T. C. inc. & ind. 7s	98⅝	St. P. & S. C. 1st 6s	101½
C. P. & M. 1st 7s	105	T. P. & W. p. e. r. 1st p. 1 2d	65
L. B. & W. 1st 3-4-5-6s.	73	T. P. & W. p. r. 1st p. 1. e.	65
L. B. & W. 2d 3-4-5-6s.	60	Wabash 7s, '79	95
I. D. & S. 1st 7s	99	T. & W. 1st St. L. d. 7s	105¾
I. & G. N. 1st 6s g.	101	T. & W. 2d 7s ext.	104⅜
L. S. M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7s	111	T. & W. cn. cv. 7s	100
C. & T. s. f. 7s	108⅞	Gt. W. 1st 7s	108⅝
C. & T. n. 7s	108⅜	Gt. W. 2d 7s	104⅞
C. P. & A. 7s	113	Q. & T. 1st 7s	105⅛
B. & E. n. 7s	115¼	S. L. K. & N. 1st r. e. & r. 7s	108
L. S. cn. c. 1st 7s	121⅛	S. L. K. & N. St. Ch. 1st 7s	104½
L. S. cn. r. 1st 7s	119½	N. Mo. 1st 7s	115½
L. S. cn. c. 2d 7s	118⅞	W. U. c. 7s, 1900	116½
L. S. cn. r. 2d	117⅞	W. U. r. 7s, 1900	116⅛
L. & N. 2d 7s g.	105½	S. V. W. W. 1st 6s	100½
L. & N. C. br. 7s	110	O. R. & N. 1st 6s	92⅝
N. & D. 1st 7s	111¼	St. L. & N. O. 2d	75
L. E. & W. 1st 6s	98	C. C. & I. C. inc. 7s	38⅞
L. B. & M. 1st 6s	100	L. E. & W. inc. '19	44
M. & C. 1st 7s	109	I. D. & S. 2d inc.	64½
Met. Elev. 1st 6s	100½	I. & G. N. 2d inc.	70⅞
Mich. C. cn. 7s	121		

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—APRIL 9.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, new	121	122
United Railroads of New-Jersey	180	180½
Pennsylvania Railroad	53	53⅛
Reading Railroad	34⅛	...
Lehigh Valley Railroad	51⅞	51¾
Catawissa Railroad preferred	52	...
Northern Pacific Railroad	29⅝	29⅞
Northern Pacific preferred	52¾	53
Northern Central Railroad	32¾	33
Lehigh Navigation	37	37¼
Pittsburg, Titusville and Buffalo	20½	20⅝
Hestonville Railway	23⅝	23⅞
Philadelphia and Erie	17	17½

The following were the earnings of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway for March: $222,748 48; same month in 1879, $132,171 91; increase in 1880, $90,576 57; first quarter, 1880, $623,764 45; same period in 1879, $322,916 74; increase in 1880, $300,847 71.

The following are the comparative earnings of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company for the month of March: 1880, $355,508 33; 1879, $224,559 28; increase, $130,949 05.

THE CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 9.—The following are the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day:

Alpha	6½	Leviathan	5-16
Alta	2⅝	Leeds	¼
Argenta	⅞	Lady Washington	9-16
Belcher	3	Mexican	10½
Best & Belcher	8¾	Martin White	13-32
Bullion	3⅞	Mono	6¾
Bodie	7⅞	Mammoth	2
Belle Isle	⅜	McClinton	19-32
Bechtel	1⅛	Northern Belle	17¼
Boston Consolidated	¼	North Bonanza	3-16
Bulwer	5⅛	Noonday	4¾
Black Hawk	21-32	North Belle Isle	¼
Belvidere	2¼	Navajo	13-32
California	2¼	Ophir	11¾
Chollar	3⅛	Oro	6
Consolidated Virginia	2⅝	Overman	1⅞
Crown Point	2	Potosi	3
Caledonia	19-32	Raymond & Ely	¼
Dudley	19-32	Real del Monte	1⅝
Eureka Consolidated	18⅝	Savage	3½
Exchequer	2⅞	Sierra Nevada	15⅞
Gould & Curry	4⅛	South Bulwer	½
Grand Prize	11-16	Silver King	5
Goodshaw	11-32	Syndicate	1½
Hale & Norcross	5	Silver Hill	9-16
Hillside	19-32	Tioga	2½
Imperial	13-32	Union Consolidated	36¾
Julia Consolidated	1½	Wales	¼
Justice	1⅛	Yellow Jacket	6⅝

A dispatch from Eureka, Nev., reports that the Eureka Consolidated has purchased the K. K. Consolidated, terminating the lawsuit recently begun between these two companies. The consideration is understood to be $250,000. The Eureka Consolidated has discharged two-thirds of the force. Only dead work is being done, and the furnaces will close down on April 15 for repairs, probably to be again started on May 10. The above report is confirmed by the managers of the Eureka Consolidated here.

CLOSING BOSTON PRICES.

BOSTON, Mass., April 9.—The following are the closing prices at the Boston Stock Exchange to-day:

Water Power	14½	Eastern R. R.	35¼
Boston Land	9⅝	Pueblo & Ark. Valley	92
Atch. & Top. 1st 7s	117¼	Calumet & Hecla	242
Atch. & Top. l. g. 7s	113¼	Copper Falls	11
Atch. & Top. 2d 7s	139	Duncan Silver	2½
Atch. & Top. l. 8s	134	Franklin	19½
Eastern R. R. 3½s, n.	92¼	International	50c.
Hartford & Erie 7s	56	Pewabic, (new stock)	22½
Atch. & Topeka R. R.	137	Quincy	31
Boston & Albany R. R.	145½	Ridge	6¼
Boston & Maine R. R.	128	Silver Islet	20
Bur. & Mo. in Neb.	144	Madison Copper Mine	3
Chi., C., Dub. & Minn.	72	Allouez Mining Co.	15¼
Cin., San. & Clev.	13⅛		

THE MERRILL WILL CONTEST.

The almost interminable Merrill will contest was up again yesterday before Surrogate Calvin. The Right Rev. Dr. McNierny, Bishop of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Albany, was examined as a witness, and testified as to his impressions of Mrs. Merrill's mental condition as gathered during three occasions when he met her at Montequine, Italy. He said her conversation, conduct, and mode of dressing seemed to him perfectly rational and proper. Mary Walsh, a domestic employed at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, during a visit of Mrs. Merrill to that establishment, and while the lady lived there, gave testimony of a similar character. T. J. Glover, a lawyer, next testified for the proponents that he drew the will and codicil as propounded at Mrs. Merrill's request. Mrs. Merrill, he said, gave him as the basis of the will to be drawn by him, a will executed by her in 1870, in which, among other things, she gave Mrs. Caroline A. Salter $5,000; to the Roman Catholic Bishop of Portland, Me., $50,000; to Archbishop McCloskey, of New-York, $50,000; small sums to various other persons and institutions, and all the remainder of her estate to the New-York Hospital. She said that will did not please her, and gave him instructions (of which he took memoranda) resulting in the drawing of the present will. When he called her attention to the fact that she gave very little of her property to her relatives, she replied that she knew it, but that her husband had made his will without giving much to his relatives.

VIOLATING THE LOTTERY LAW.

E. N. Carr, of No. 31 Park-row, was arrested yesterday, under a warrant issued by United States Commissioner Shields, on the complaint of Anthony Comstock, as Special Agent of the Post Office Department. Mr. Comstock charges him with sending lottery tickets and circulars through the mails. Carr has been sending out circulars over the "firm" name of "E. N. Carr & Co.," and appropriately printed in green ink, in which he offers tickets of the Louisiana and Royal Havana Lotteries, in packages of 5 and 10 tickets, and representing that each ticket would draw a prize. He also asks that his customers will send the remittances for tickets by express or through the mails in the ordinary way, "folding the bank bills neatly," but under no circumstances should they send money in registered letters or by postal orders. The secret of these suggestions lies in the fact that the Postmaster-General has prohibited registered letters or money orders from being delivered to Carr & Co. Carr has been trying lately to have that order rescinded as to himself and his firm, and it is said has enlisted the influence of one or two Congressmen in that line, representing to Postmaster-General Key that the firm did a "banking business," and that it was a great hardship to them to have their remittances stopped, as they had about $25,000 or $30,000 owing to them in different States. Carr was formerly in the service of J. N. Pattee, the man who got up the Cheyenne, Wyoming and Laramie City lottery games. When that concern was overhauled, in 1877, Carr was arrested under the name of Henry Carson. Commissioner Shields held him yesterday on bail in the sum of $1,000.

THIRTY-SIX HOURS IN A HURRICANE.

The British ship Lady Lawrence, which sailed for Liverpool on the 25th, returned in distress yesterday. Capt. Anderson reports that on the 30th, in latitude 38° and longitude 67°, he was caught in a hurricane which continued for 36 hours, during which time the cargo shifted, throwing the ship on her beam ends. It took over 10 hours to right her again. The cabin and forward houses were started, and everything movable was washed from the decks. Two boats were swept away, and the mizzentop-mast, foreroyal-mast, and maintop-gallant-mast were carried away. The vessel will probably discharge her cargo and go on the dry-dock for repairs.

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMUSEMENTS—Seventh Page—5th and 7th cols.
BANKRUPT NOTICES—Seventh Page—4th col.
BOARD WANTED—Seventh Page—5th col.
BOARDING AND LODGING—Seventh Page—5th col.
BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE—Sixth Page—5th col.
BUSINESS CHANCES—Sixth Page—5th col.
BUSINESS NOTICES—Fifth Page—5th col.
CITY HOUSES TO LET—Sixth Page—5th col.
CITY ITEMS—Fifth Page—5th col.
CITY REAL ESTATE—Sixth Page—5th col.
COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES—Seventh Page—1st col.
COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—Sixth Page—5th col.
COUNTRY REAL ESTATE—Sixth Page—5th col.
DEATHS—Fifth Page—5th and 6th cols.
DIVIDENDS—Seventh Page—4th col.
DRY GOODS—Seventh Page—2d col.
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FINANCIAL—Seventh Page—5th col.
FURNISHED ROOMS—Seventh Page—5th col.
GRATES AND FENDERS—Sixth Page—7th col.
HELP WANTED—Sixth Page—7th col.
HOTELS—Seventh Page—5th col.
HOUSES AND ROOMS WANTED—Sixth Page—6th
INSTRUCTION—Seventh Page—5th col.
LEGAL NOTICES—Seventh Page—4th col.
MARRIAGES—Fifth Page—5th col.
MISCELLANEOUS—Seventh Page—5th col.
MUSICAL—Seventh Page—7th col.
NEW PUBLICATIONS—Fifth Page—6th and 7th cols.
PROPOSALS—Sixth Page—7th col.
RAILROADS—Seventh Page—2d col.
REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION—Sixth Page—5 & 6 cols.
RELIGIOUS NOTICES—Seventh Page—3d & 4th cols.
SAVINGS BANKS—Seventh Page—2d col.
SHIPPING—Seventh Page—1st col.
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STORAGE—Seventh Page—5th col.
STORES, &c., TO LET—Sixth Page—6th col.
SUMMER RESORTS—Seventh Page—5th col.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1880.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At 2 P. M.—La Favorite.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Seventh Regiment.
MADISON-SQUARE—Hans, Kiras. Matinée.
BOOTH'S THEATRE—The Fool's Revenge. Matinée.
FIFTH-AV. THEATRE—Hearts of Oak. Matinée.
WALLACK'S—To Marry or Not to Marry. Matinée.
UNION-SQUARE—The Two Orphans. Matinée.
BIJOU OPERA-HOUSE—Agni Ago, &c. Matinée.
HAVERLY'S THEATRE—Widow Bedott. Matinée.
DALY'S THEATRE—The Way We Live. Matinée.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—Mazeppa Minstrels. Matinée.
COMIQUE—Holman Opera Season. Matinée.
PARK THEATRE—Little Detective. Matinée.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Variety. Matinée.
STANDARD THEATRE—M'Lis. Matinée.
THE AQUARIUM—Curiosities—Circus. Matinée.
CHICKERING HALL—At 8:30 P. M.—Music, &c.
AMERICAN INSTITUTE—Bakers'n Show. Matinée.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY—Le Petit Duc. Matinée.
STEINWAY HALL—Ballad Concert.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, warmer, clear, or partly cloudy weather, south to west winds, and lower barometer.

The distracted Democrats in the Senate held another caucus yesterday over the Kellogg case, and discovered the somewhat important fact that four of their number—Gordon, Butler, Lamar, and Hampton—will not vote, under any circumstances, to unseat Kellogg. This resolution does not appear to be based on any higher ground than that Kellogg was allowed to take his seat on an agreement that Butler should be admitted at the same time, and that to reopen the Louisiana case now would be a palpable breach of faith. This argument is, however, quite as exasperating to the minority who are pursuing Kellogg as a better one, and Senator Jonas can only reply to it with the despairing announcement that he will not guarantee the State of Louisiana to the Democrats if Kellogg be not unseated. As it is tolerably well known that Louisiana continues Democratic simply in virtue of the suppression of the Republican vote, it is not very easy to see what connection there is between the suppression of Senator Jonas's colleague and a break in the uniform success of bull-dozing in the river parishes. As, moreover, Senator David Davis is believed to be ready to vote with the Republicans on the Kellogg case, it is hardly probable that, with declared rebellion in their own ranks, the Democrats will challenge a vote on the question this session.

The debate in the Senate yesterday concerning the case of Whittaker, the colored cadet at West Point, was most significant. Leaving out of view the probability or improbability of Whittaker's having inflicted upon himself the injuries which he is said to have suffered, it is nevertheless true that this young man was as much alone in the Military Academy of the United States as if he had been on a desert island. The cadets tried violence and ruffianism until they found that they thereby endangered their own standing. Then they employed studious contempt and aversion as a means of maintaining the isolation into which they forced the colored cadet. The barbarism of "hazing," in its various forms, has been carried to such an extent in the Academy that the Whittaker assault does not derive its special atrocity so much from its unexampled violence as from its being apparently inflicted upon a man by way of punishment for the color of his skin. Whether Whittaker wounded himself, or was wounded by others, there is nothing about his case that may be called unusual. No wonder that Senators freely allude to the propriety of abolishing an institution in which the circumstances which led up to the Whittaker outrage are, on any theory of its immediate cause, thoroughly disgraceful.

The Democrats in the Assembly have very effectually thrown away any chance that there was of making party capital out of the Republican support of the Canal Ring and Protectory items in the Supply bill. On the motion to strike out the item for the Swift claim, all the Democrats present, but four, voted in the negative, while more than half the Republicans voted in the affirmative. But for Democratic support, that and kindred items would have been stricken out, and but for the resolute opposition of Republicans to the passage of any bill containing the objectionable items, they would have been legalized so far as the action of the House was concerned. The bill needs a two-thirds vote, or 86, to secure its passage; yesterday it received only 87. As the minority who are determined that it shall not pass in its present form number 38, or but 5 votes short of a third of the House, they need only hold together to render it practically impossible to secure the requisite two-thirds for the passage of the bill. The very unusual incident of the defeat of a Republican Supply bill by Republican votes is a well-merited rebuke to the arrogant fashion in which Mr. Husted has insisted on pressing the Board of Audit claims and to the palpably corrupt character of the influences by which these claims are sustained.

There is now in the hands of the State Senate a bill vesting the appointment of Janitors in the District Court Judges. The bill has already passed both houses, but was returned by the Governor, on the ground that the rate of salary prescribed by it was too high. Should it again reach the Governor, he would consult his own reputation and the public interest by vetoing it. It is a political job of the least defensible kind, and has no better apology for its existence than the discharge by Commissioner Campbell of certain political hangers-on who fancied that they had earned their salary as Janitors when they did the work of ward politicians. The Commissioner of Public Works is responsible for the custody, cleaning, heating, &c., of all court buildings, and to him properly belongs the appointment of Janitors. None of the Judges of the Superior Courts has the power to appoint these officers, and as several of the District Courts are held in buildings also occupied for Police Courts, the bill would simply result in having two persons drawing pay for doing the same work. Conflict of authority, divided responsibility, neglect of public property, and unnecessary expense would inevitably result from the enactment of the bill. We trust that Mr. Forster, who has already done all he could to prevent its passage, will continue to oppose the bill should it be again brought before the Senate.

IS THE SOUTH SOLID?

One of the most pronounced and able of the opponents of Gen. Grant's nomination recently remarked that it was "child's play" to count on any division in the Southern Democratic vote. Possibly it is so, and as far as the advisability of Gen. Grant's selection is concerned, it is a matter of secondary importance whether he would carry any Southern State or not. There is very little room for doubt that against any man whom the Democrats are likely to name, Gen. Grant would be elected by the votes of Northern States. But the question of any possible division in the Southern Democracy has an importance quite superior to that derived from its bearing on the Republican nomination. It is a question of national importance, for, whatever may be the motives that shall produce it, a determination on the part of any considerable number of Democrats in the South to break with their party, to act either with the Republicans or in an independent movement, would be one of the greatest political advantages which the nation can hope to attain. The stolid, unreasoning, and self-abasing manner in which Southern leaders have clung to the Democratic organization, in spite of insult and injury, and in violation of the real interests of their section, has been a real misfortune, not only to that section but to the entire country. It has stifled and perverted all healthy and vigorous political activity among Southern men; it has given prominence to mere tricksters and blatherskites, and has made the part played by Southern representatives in national politics generally insignificant and often ridiculous; it has kept in the background the men of real worth, who would not consent to enter political contests in which appeals to passion and prejudice or the manipulation of partisan machinery were the only means of winning.

That this servitude to the Democratic rule must sooner or later be thrown off is, of course, believed by all observers of our politics. There are signs that it may be partially broken up in the campaign of this year. The nomination of Mr. Tilden at Cincinnati is now resisted by a large portion of the Southern press, and with great zeal, boldness, and not a little ability. Among the opponents of the ex-candidate, the Charleston *News and Courier* is the most outspoken, and it does not hesitate to threaten a "bolt" in case he is nominated. It declares, "after a careful survey of the whole field and consultation with numbers of influential Democrats," that "the South is opposed to the nomination of Mr. Tilden;" that "in particular Southern States, Virginia and Texas being the foremost, a large body of Democrats dislike him more than they fear Gen. Grant;" and, finally, that "the South will probably protest against the choice of Mr. Tilden, and be disposed to 'bolt' if he succeeds in thrusting himself upon the convention." And the *News and Courier* very justly adds that such action "will shatter the 'solid South,' and demonstrate the determination of the South to support no candidate who is unworthy of election."

It will be noticed that this statement is made by one of the leading Democratic journals of the Southern States. It is not an expression of opinion by an obnoxious "third-term organ." It is not meant to further the interest of any Republican candidate. Moreover, it is not a manifestation of local discontent. It is an energetic warning, based on a review of the "whole field," and putting forth the probabilities in regard to "the South," which the Democrats have complacently counted as sure for any candidate they might name. And it is directed against a Democratic leader of unquestioned distinction, who, four years ago, commanded the zealous support of the Southern States. Nor is the *News and Courier* alone in its interpretation of the Southern temper. Other journals entertain very similar views. The Atlanta *Constitution* warns the Democratic leaders that some things in their recent course in Congress, have been "an insult to the intelligence of every Democratic voter in the country," and that they have shown a "spirit which has made Independentism in Georgia possible, and which, if persisted in, will surely create a dangerous division among Democrats." The *Enquirer-Sun*, of Columbus, Ga., declares: "We have often thought that had the South always maintained an air of indifference in regard to national affairs, after obtaining possession of their State Governments, and voted with the party that offered the most favorable advantages, our national resources would have been vastly improved, and nothing is so influential as prosperity." "The Northern gentlemen," it adds, "expect us to vote for them; follow them, and when failure is the result, attribute all to the Brigadiers. Many of their organs have no use for our section except when its votes are necessary to elect their favorites, and carry out their schemes." We are not inclined to attach too much importance to these signs of Southern revolt against Democratic domination; but it is impossible to deny that they are more frequent and possess more meaning of late than at any previous time. That they are called out by opposition to Mr. Tilden does not detract from their value, but rather increases it, since, if the South were as subservient to the Democratic Party now as it was four years ago, it would not object to Mr. Tilden. That the nomination of Gen. Grant is conceded to be likely to strengthen Southern Independence is the unqualified opinion of Southern organs. But that, again, is worthy of note, since, four years ago, with precisely the same facts for and against him, Gen. Grant was universally hated in the South.

A RAILROAD OGRE.

Whatever may be the object of Mr. Vanderbilt in unloading his vast interest in the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad, whether to retire permanently from railroad management or to become a sharer in a gigantic combination of which it is to form a part, there can be little doubt as to the direction in which the inordinate ambition of Jay Gould is reaching out. So large an operation as has been effected by the syndicate through which the Vanderbilt stock was disposed of is no mere incident in the ordinary transactions of the Street. Behind it there must be some well-defined purpose for the extension and strengthening of existing combinations. It is not in accord with the prevailing spirit of railroad management that it should be allowed to result in any dispersion of control. Whether it was the original intent or not, it is the almost certain consequence that somebody is to gain in power over the confederation of transportation interests across the country. All indications point to Jay Gould as the controlling spirit in the readjustment of ownership in the New-York Central system, and if such is the case, there is little left to conjecture as to the purpose in view. It is to effect a virtual union of the Vanderbilt lines—the New-York Central, Lake Shore, Michigan Central, and Canada Southern—with the Union Pacific and Wabash combinations, and secure a mighty monopoly of transportation across the continent. It will not be, and cannot become, an absolute monopoly, but it will have such enormous power as to exert a crushing force upon direct competition. It will not be complete, but the supplying of links here and there will be a comparatively small matter.

There are probably few who have so closely followed Mr. Gould's recent course in bringing railroads into his clutches as to realize fully the extent of the allied systems which he seems likely soon to control. The recent consolidation of the Kansas Pacific and Denver Pacific with the Union Pacific gives to that line nearly 2,000 miles of road, while over 1,500 miles more are under its control. The Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific system, which is also under Mr. Gould's management and operated in conjunction with the former, includes another 2,000 miles. Various tributary lines under the rule of the same controlling spirit bring the aggregate up to 7,864 miles, or, including the Missouri, Iowa, and Nebraska and the Iowa Central, which are to be merged in the Wabash consolidation, 8,168 miles. Add now the Vanderbilt roads, and there is the immense aggregate of over 11,500 miles, or more than one-eighth of the total railroad mileage of the country, likely to fall under the direction of a single hand. The Union Pacific and Wabash combinations, beginning at the extreme western point of Ogden, reach their huge tentacles eastward to Omaha, Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago, and Toledo, stretch southward into Texas, and grasp scores of feeding-places for local traffic over a vast intermediate area. Direct lines to Chicago, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and Louisville are wanting, but to secure them it is only necessary to complete combinations and extensions said to be already on foot. The disjointed skeletons exist in lines now under the same control, or liable soon to be brought there, and the necessary articulations can easily be made. With the New-York Central and its subject roads added, the enormous system will stretch from the chief port of the Atlantic to the Rocky Mountains, where it joins in harmonious union with the Central Pacific, to complete a two-headed monopoly from side to side of the continent. Its tendency to devour all competition is shown in the unratified compact with the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company to make the Isthmus route wholly subservient to the overland, and to carry the monopoly even across the Pacific Ocean.

And who is this insatiate ogre of railroads that is thus tracing the lines of his power and his greed over the rich area of the West in a web of iron, and connecting it by long strands to either coast? A few years ago he was the leading spirit of a small band of conspirators engaged in drawing from the Erie Railway, by systematic plunder, the resources which equipped him for his subsequent career of conquest. He corrupted Legislatures, bought Judges, trampled upon the rights of others, and wrung from the victims of his unscrupulous devices millions of money, ostensibly for the benefit of a railroad which he left exhausted and bankrupt. The affidavit of President Watson, in the famous suit on account of the "fraudulent detention, embezzlement, and misapplication of moneys and property," showed from the books of the defendant's own firm that nearly $10,000,000 had been virtually stolen. The subsequent so-called restitution, in consideration of which the suit was discontinued, off-setting by the giving up of a lot of worthless securities, and of property or titles to property of right belonging to the company already, or acquired in corrupt bargains at no actual cost. The bulk of the plunder was retained, and the man who had impoverished and defrauded the railroad which was intrusted to his management, remained rich to enter upon the new career in which he has grown so powerful. He is deep and his plans are laid with skill; but he shows at every point his old peculiarities, as in his effort to oust the Government Directors of the Union Pacific, his confiscation of telegraph wires without waiting for a determination of legal rights, and his previous crushing of such minor railroad lines as he wishes to acquire. If the railroad power is a thing to be dreaded and to be brought into subjection by a struggle, the coming of that struggle is likely to be hastened by the sway of such a man.

A REAL GERMAN ELEMENT.

Nobody wants Gen. Grant to be nominated at Chicago. This must be true, for there is not an editor or a railway official friendly to Mr. Blaine who does not daily assure us that nobody wants Grant. More than this, the *Tribune* can proudly point to nearly thirteen hundred prepared Pennsylvanians who have professed, on the backs of postal cards, that they want Mr. Blaine to be nominated, and are unalterably opposed to Gen. Grant. The unparalleled wickedness of the ex-President is shown by the fact that, in spite of the overwhelming proof that the American people are almost unanimously opposed to him, he is so mercilessly coercing his countrymen that his nomination and subsequent election are extremely probable. By what subtle and clearly devilish device he compels the Republicans to throw aside their beloved Blaine and their passionately-adored Sherman, and to nominate and support the man, of all others, whom they dislike and distrust, is a profound secret. It cannot be anything connected with magnetism, for Gen. Grant is not a "magnetic" man; but, in all probability, he coerces people with poisonous drugs, which are surreptitiously administered in their daily food, and which deprive them of their will-power.

Of all the opponents of Gen. Grant, there are none, so we are assured, who are so bitter and determined as are the Germans. There is not a German in the country who will give his consent to the nomination of Gen. Grant. It is useless to argue with them, for they have made up their minds, and cannot be moved. We may go down on our knees to them, and humbly beg that they will be so kind as to give us permission only this once to elect a President to suit ourselves, but they will sternly refuse, and will, perhaps, even hurt our feelings with sharp and broken language.

If this is really the fixed determination of the Germans, the two or three friends of Gen. Grant who favor his nomination must yield to the inevitable. The Democratic Party has long been accustomed to submit to the dictation of the Irish voters, and it is probably a wise and proper thing for the Republican Party to submit to the dictation of the German voters. As is well known, the Germans form an overwhelming majority of the voters in all the so-called "doubtful States." New-York, New-Jersey, and Connecticut are inhabited almost exclusively by Germans, and if these announce that they will not let the American-born voters elect Gen. Grant, there is nothing more to be said.

It must strike most people as rather odd that the Germans should suddenly assume to dictate to the Republican Party. Such has not hitherto been their custom. They have taken their share of interest and action in politics, and have labored earnestly and unselfishly in the support of Republican principles. It almost seems as if Mr. Blaine's friends had made a mistake in asserting that the Germans have suddenly decided that the Republican Party is their personal property, and that they will do as they please with it. Were it not for one fact, this theory would be almost universally accepted.

The fact in question is one of great importance. It may not be generally known, but it is nevertheless true, that ex-Senator Henderson, of Missouri, is inexorably opposed to the nomination of Gen. Grant. In fact, he has organized himself into an anti-Grant party, and rallied himself under a banner inscribed with that sublime sentiment, "Anything to beat Grant." Not very long ago, Mr. Henderson called himself together and held a most harmonious and enthusiastic meeting at St. Louis, where he made a speech pointing out the significant fact that before Napoleon made himself Emperor he went to Egypt, and that Gen. Grant has openly and undeniably visited the same country. In the course of his speech, Mr. Henderson not only asserted that the German element is bitterly opposed to Grant, but in proof thereof he actually produced a German element on the platform. The element in question was a large one, weighing fully two hundred and thirty pounds, with a nominal capacity for four gallons of beer, but capable of working up to twelve gallons. There was not the least question that he was a genuine German and that he hated Gen. Grant. He said so with emphatic plainness, and promised that in no circumstances would he vote for the ex-President. Then in addition to the original anti-Grant party of Missouri, consisting of ex-Senator Henderson, there must be reckoned a large and undoubtedly genuine German element, making a combination capable of casting fully two votes, and perhaps of influencing from two to three small-boys.

That the Germans, or rather that large part of them whom Mr. Henderson exhibited on the platform at the St. Louis meeting, will not have Gen. Grant in the Presidential chair, is thus very painfully certain. The Republican Party should at once listen to the modest demand of Mr. Henderson and his German element. No man must be nominated at Chicago of whom Mr. Henderson or his German element disapproves. There may be a few hundred thousand German voters in different parts of the country who will support Gen. Grant should he be nominated, but they are not to be considered. Mr. Henderson has a real German who will not vote for Grant, and it is the plain duty of the party to leave the choice of its candidate to this large German and his exhibitor, and to meekly execute their decrees.

IS THIS CIVIL SERVICE REFORM?

If the civil service order of the President, for the alleged violation of which Gen. Chester A. Arthur and other prominent gentlemen were removed from the New-York Custom-house, meant anything, it meant that persons holding Federal positions should take no part in controlling or influencing the politics of their districts or States. When the order was issued, it was much applauded by those who believed that it was the first step toward what everybody acknowledged to be a needed reform. It now appears, however, that the order was only intended to apply to certain sections of the country, not to all its parts, and that, while in New-York Gen. Arthur was removed for its so-called violation, in the South the only sure way to retain Federal office is to violate and disregard it in the most flagrant fashion. No other construction can be put upon the recent action of what purports to be the Republican State Committee of Louisiana.

It seems that, by a resolution adopted in the last Republican convention held in that State, the Chairman of the committee, a Mr. Dumont, who holds a prominent place in the New-Orleans Custom-house, was authorized to increase the committee by the addition of twenty-five names to the roll of membership. Subsequent to the adjournment of the convention, and at a meeting of a portion of the committee, as is alleged by Dumont, though Taylor Beattie, the recent Republican candidate for Governor, and a gentleman worthy of all credit, denies all knowledge of such action, the Chairman was authorized to appoint as many members in addition to the extra twenty-five as he might deem necessary "to unite and harmonize all elements of the party." Acting upon the authority of this disputed resolution, Mr. Chairman Dumont exercised his power with a vengeance. During the Winter he, in company with Gen. Badger, the Collector of the Port, a very brave and estimable gentleman, from whom better things were to have been expected, deserted his official duties, and certainly with the consent, if not by the direct order, of Mr. Secretary Sherman, went to Washington, and remaining there several days, had numerous consultations with him regarding the political campaign now fast approaching, and his chances of obtaining the Presidential nomination. At least one of the results of these conferences was made public during the recent meeting of the State Committee. At that meeting it was made apparent that Mr. Dumont had appointed no less than seventy members of the committee, making up a roll of one hundred and six members, of whom sixty-two were Federal office-holders—clerks, weighers, Inspectors in the Custom-house, and the like. This packed majority, as the event proved, with commendable obedience, acted according to the orders of the heads of the departments in which they were employed, and, contrary to the wishes of nine-tenths of the Republican masses of Louisiana, called the State Convention which will send delegates to Chicago to meet on the 24th of May, or only eight days before the meeting of the National Convention.

The object of this move is too transparent to deceive any one. It is well known to the members of the State Committee, as it is to all the people of Louisiana, that the Republicans of that State are overwhelmingly in favor of Gen. Grant's nomination to the Presidency. If the convention had been called to meet any time within the next four weeks, no exercise of Federal power or patronage could prevent the selection of a delegation pledged to him. It is hoped that two months hence the situation may have changed, and that at least a portion of the delegates may be secured for Secretary Sherman. There is good reason to believe that the hope will prove a vain one, but the efforts which the Government employes in Louisiana have made to misrepresent the wishes of the Republicans of that State must be condemned none the less severely on that account. A Republican State Committee containing a large and packed majority of paid servants of a certain candidate for the Presidency is in itself an insult to the intelligent and honest men of the Republican Party. If the President has entirely abandoned even the pretence of civil service reform—if Collector Badger, in New-Orleans, is to be praised and patted upon the back for far greater abuses of power than were ever even charged against Collector Arthur, in New-York—the sooner the country is informed of the fact the better it will be for every one concerned.

The reported detection of a forger of passports in the household of Prince de Lieven, the former Governor of Moscow, is a fresh proof of the uselessness of Russia's official machinery. The admittedly inconvenient passport system is maintained "as a security against the criminal class," yet false passports are manufactured in such numbers that one of the first questions put to a suspected criminal by the Police is, "Have you your own eyes or glass ones?"—*i. e.*, a real or a forged passport. In the same way, the cumbrous censorship is retained "to keep out revolutionary literature," while Nihilist pamphlets by the thousand, hidden in the binding of unprohibited books, are pouring into the country from Breslau and Berlin. Considering all this, and likewise the ease with which the Nihilist agitators in Switzerland find shelter in one town when expelled from another, it is not surprising to learn that "nothing more is said at present of Prince Gortschakoff's retirement."

The intensity of the Liberal reaction in Great Britain and Ireland is most strongly marked by the results in certain counties, where territorial magnates, who have been wont to regard the return of their nominees as a matter of course, have seen them signally defeated. Thus, not only does the Duke of Buccleuch see his first-born scatheless, but the Dukes of Manchester and Abercorn are in the same plight. The latter's defeat is as signal a one in Ireland as that of Lord Dalkeith, in Scotland. Indeed, in one sense it is more so, because, while the latter had no redoubtable as opponent as Mr. Gladstone, Lord Hamilton, on the other hand, was only opposed by an obscure candidate. This fact is highly significant of the decline of territorial influence in Ireland. Wellington, when Chief Secretary for Ireland, wrote piteously of his troubles with "the two great Northern Lords, Abercorn and Cottingham," whose influence made them formidable to even the strongest Government. And now, the former, albeit raised to a Dukedom and an ex-Viceroy, of exceptional popularity, whose grandfather used to send half a dozen members to the Irish Parliament, did always returned two, at least, to that at Westminster, is entirely unrepresented, so far as his Irish estates are concerned. In the House of Commons, for his younger sons owe their English seats mainly to their own merits, while Lord Cottingham's brother and only representative from Ireland, owes his seat mainly to being a Home Ruler.

There is something so well fitted to point a moral in the suicide (or possibly accidental death from opium poisoning) of Mrs. Harriet Van Buren, formerly Mrs. George F. Dupuy, that brief reference to certain facts not yet published may be pardonable. Ten years ago Miss Harriet Van Buren was a familiar figure in one of the oldest and most exclusive circles in New-York society. Young, beautiful, highly educated, and accomplished, although her income at her father's death was small—about $1,500 a year—she was the pet and ornament of an extremely exclusive circle. As is the case with most young ladies of her age, she was as romantic and visionary as she was accomplished. Had there been some real work in life upon which to wrestle the superabundant sentiment incident to young women of her age, the tragedy that ultimately ensued might have been avoided, and a long and useful life substituted for an erratic career and an early and tragic death. Idleness, one of the misfortunes of opulence and an assured income, is as sure to develop the latent capacity of a young girl for mischief, as it is to develop a kindred state of mind in a young man born to affluence and laziness. In an evil hour, this gay, accomplished, and romantic girl, with noble possibilities before her, inserted a personal in a daily newspaper, soliciting the acquaintance of some accomplished gentleman. The mystery, the dash of romance, about acquaintances thus formed, is one of the elements calculated upon by designing rascals, whose prayer is that heroism and desperation are so nearly allied that few know the difference between them. The personal was answered by a man of middle age, blase, with many experiences in such affairs, who should have told this foolish girl that she was making shipwreck of her life, instead of pursuing the acquaintance and playing upon her romantic tendencies. This was in 1873. The clandestine acquaintance ripened into a passion; the man was eccentric, fascinating, of good birth, of considerable fortune, and possibly as scrupulous in such matters as the average of his class. Friends objected in vain. All the idealism of a young girl, and all her hatred of humdrum, were enlisted. She refused to hear anything to the discredit of her new acquaintance. In 1875 the pair took a trip to Florida in each other's society. There is no evidence of illicit relations; but the escapade compromised the young lady irrevocably. It is to the honor of the man that he married her in Philadelphia on their return; to his dishonor, that he allowed her to compromise herself by romantic devotion to what she supposed to be her ideal. Three months later, having seen her idol shattered, her ideal broken, the poor girl applied for a divorce in Utah, with the connivance of the husband, who found such romantic devotion oppressive. The divorce was obtained; and, her life and social position wrecked, she tried to redeem herself. How vain such a struggle is every person of experience well knows! In her despair, she drowned her regrets in opium; a few years of sad experience followed. Her equivocal position made her a prey to the rapacity of landladies and hotel proprietors. Debt, disgrace, distrust of life, sickness, and opium languor finish the picture. An attempt to break the habit was followed by a fatal dose, and the brilliant girl of 1870 became the subject of a Coroner's inquest in 1880. The tale is not a new one; but it is, unfortunately, a true story of the peril of inserting a personal in a daily newspaper, and of the disaster that may follow the impracticable pursuit of a morbid ideal.

Charles Reade, for an author of his reputation, has managed better than most writers to keep the knowledge of his personal life from the public. Very little is known about him, and yet, in the number and virility of his works, he is one of the foremost writers of the day. Like Dickens, he delights to take up subjects which lead to reform, and have noise in them, and has been apparently indifferent as to the opinion the public might have of him. He was born in 1814, and was graduated at Magdalen College, Oxford, some twenty years later. He is said to be very fond of his old college, where he had a Fellowship. In 1843, he was called to the Bar, at Lincoln's Inn, and thence passed into the field of authorship. In his books, two points crop out very sharply; one is his pronounced opinion as an anti-Malthusian, the other, his profound contempt for the art of Government as understood in these days. He has none of the qualities of an orator or a popular tribune, but this does not prevent his being ambitious. He talks very much as he writes, and is strong in the belief that his books will live. He usually names his own terms to editors, and has what he asks. For a story in the *Cornhill* he was paid at the rate of three guineas a page, with absolute right of reproduction. His earliest literary work, dated 1852, "Masks and Faces," was a comedy; his first novel, "Peg Woffington," appeared in 1853, and his authorship has alternated every year between the two, up to the present date. He is now in his sixty-sixth year, and looks like a middle-aged French gentleman. He has a bright face, a strong, vigorous glance of the eye, and wears a full beard. His head is slightly bald. He dresses strictly in the conventional style. His latest work is the adaptation of M. Zola's "L'Assommoir" for the English theatre, and is entitled "Drink."

It would not have occurred to us, of our own motion, to bracket together Sodom, Gomorrah, and Bradford, (Penn.,) and even when doing so upon the suggestion and authority of the Rev. Charles W. Cushing, we beg to offer the fullest apologies to the inhabitants of the last-named city, as well as to the members of the old and generally-respectable family from which it doubtless takes its name. It seems that an objectionable and itinerant variety show recently visited Bradford, and that the hall in which it gave what its managers may have called an entertainment was burned. Now, the argument, *post hoc, ergo propter hoc*, is notoriously fallacious, and, moreover, it was generally believed that the fire was caused by a drunken man overturning a lamp. Nevertheless, with the illogical instinct of his profession, and with pardonable personal pride, Mr. Cushing has never since ceased to proclaim, in season and out of season, in the press and in the pulpit, that the fire was a judgment sent by God in answer to his prayers. Allusion has already been made to a precedent for thinking that this may be so, but to be quite just, the reader's attention should be directed to the opposite opinion so very pointedly expressed in numerous letters to the *Sun* the local newspaper. "A Believer in God" is one of the disbelievers in the supernatural origin of the fire, because he thinks that a supernatural power, having made up its mind to act, would have acted to better effect than to merely cause the show to move two squares nearer the heart of the city, obviously a much more desirable location. Another "Believer" thinks the supernaturally sent fire would have burned the theatre and nothing else, and would not have begun 200 feet away and destroyed at least one life and $75,000 worth of property, much of it belonging to entirely innocent persons in order to effect its purpose. It cannot be denied that the inconsequence between the premises and the conclusion, and the glaring unfitness of the means to the end, makes the story ludicrous; but there is a serious side to it also. Rightly or wrongly, people nowadays *no longer believe that religion has any valid claim to* any peculiar or exclusive language and logic of its own, and such stories as these, when indorsed by those in authority, are nothing less than a defiance of all people who insist that religious facts as well as all others shall be tested by the generally accepted methods. The Rev. Charles W. Cushing has done religion no service in this matter.

HOW GEN. GRANT WENT TO WEST POINT.

A Columbus (Ohio) letter to the Cincinnati *Commercial* relates the following entertaining story on the alleged authority of a Republican ex-Congressman of that State, who says that Gen. Grant told it to him just before his first nomination for the Presidency: "When I was a boy," said Grant, "living in Georgetown, my mother ran out of butter one morning, and needing some before it could be had at the store, she sent over to the next-door neighbor's to borrow some. Well, I was just as well acquainted there as I was at home almost, and opened the door and went in without knocking, and lost as I went in one of the folks, the old gentleman, I believe, was reading a letter from a son who was in West Point. Well, I didn't want to disturb them while they were reading the letter, and stood there and heard what was said. Well, the son said in this letter that he had failed in his examination, and he would have to come home, and he had sent the letter one mail ahead, so that the surprise at his return might not be so great. Well, when they got through, I borrowed the butter and took it home, and then rushed down to Thomas L. Hamer's office—he was our Congressman then—and I asked him if he wouldn't send me to West Point. He told me that he couldn't send me until the other boy got through, and that wouldn't be for three years yet. 'Well, Hamer,' said I, 'suppose this boy should fail to pass examinations, and should be sent home, will you send me then?' 'Well, Uly,' said he, 'I guess if he can't pass there's he no use my trying it.' 'Then I want you to promise me that you will send me,' said I. 'All right,' said he; 'if he can't get through I promise to let you try it.' Well, during the day Hamer heard about the other fellow, and the next day I went and asked if he had heard the news. He said he had, and after laughing at me for the way I had got him to make the promise, he said it was all right, I should go. Well, I went, and however my mother happened to be out of butter has made me General of the Army of the United States, and I don't know, after all, but what it may make me President.'"

GENERAL NOTES.

The April elections have pretty badly used up the Greenback Party in Michigan.

The City of Ottawa, Canada, still complains of hard times. There are said to be 700 vacant tenements there.

Speaker Randall has again leased a cottage at Berwin, Chester County, Penn., and expects to pass the Summer there.

In one house in Wilton, Conn., reside a boy, his father, grandfather, great-grandmother and great-great-grandfather.

The late Legislature of Wisconsin provided for a State Analyst of food and drugs, and Gov. Smith has appointed Prof. Daniels, of the State University, to the position.

The Spring term of the Harrison District Court, at Marshall, Texas, at which the case of Curtis, the murderer of the actor Porter, is to come up, opens on the 26th inst.

The Republicans of Palmyra, Wayne County, at the charter election on the 6th inst., elected the President, all four Trustees, and the three Assessors. The Democrats elected the Police Justice by 11 majority.

It is remarked that, should the proposed Canadian bill for the prevention of cruelty to animals become a law, the penalty for abusing an animal will be eleven times as severe as that for assaulting a human being.

The fat men of Baltimore gave a ball on Wednesday night, but they did not dance; they left that to the more agile and less wise. The heaviest man present weighed 430 pounds, and the weightiest maiden 315 pounds.

Pennsylvania retains on its statute-books a law taxing watches, but the returns seem to show that there are very few watches owned in the State. In some wealthy towns the Assessors do not know a person who owns a watch of any kind.

Two lawyers in Lawrence, Mass., took exceptions to the verdict in a suit for slander, but Judge Aldrich returned them with the indorsement: "The exceptions being unintelligible, inexplicable, and at variance with the truth, they are disapproved."

The Hon. William H. English, of Indiana, says he does not want to be Vice-President, but would be willing to accept the Presidency, or the Secretaryship of the Treasury, or the United States Senatorship. Such liberality of feeling should be pleasantly borne in mind.

The adoption of the proposed constitutional amendments in Indiana by the popular vote changes the time of the general elections this year from October to November, but the registry clause is, by its own provisions, inoperative until the Legislature passes laws to carry it into effect.

Mr. James Rued, the checker expert, played at once six games of draughts, blindfolded, with as many gentlemen, in Pittsburg, Penn., on Tuesday evening, and won five of them, the other being a draw. His opponents were all players of considerable skill. The trial lasted three hours and a quarter.

Four inmates of a house in Baltimore having lately died of scarlet fever, and two others being fatally ill with the same disease, the Board of Health made an investigation and found that the cellar, after every rainfall, was flooded with water, and that it was allowed to stagnate, causing a terribly offensive odor.

A puzzled individual writes to the Cleveland (Ohio) *Leader*: "My father is an Irishman. My mother is an Englishwoman. I was born on board of a Dutch brig, sailing under the French flag, on Flemish waters. What is my country?" The editor of the *Leader* advises him to settle the matter himself by getting naturalized.

"Eildon," the residence of Charles D. Barnet, near Germantown, Penn., which was destroyed by fire on Wednesday morning, was also the residence of Jay Cooke, his father-in-law. It was a commodious, old-fashioned house, three stories in height, surrounded by eight acres of ground, and was presented by Mr. Cooke to his daughter.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* has a moving story, by way of a telegram from Athens, Ohio, that two gentlemen who wrote for two comfortable sleeping-rooms at a Chicago hotel during the Republican National Convention, were informed that they could be had for $50 per day, and that this same condition of affairs exists at every leading hotel in the city.

A little girl 7 years old, left locked up in a room with her baby sister

declared himself opposed to a Registry law, though favoring the residence clause. He admitted that he opposed a Registry law because he thought it would injure the Democratic Party.

The Detroit *Post* finds much to encourage the Republicans in the general results of the April elections in Michigan. "The party," it says, "elected its candidates for Mayor in 16 cities, including the hitherto strongly-contested municipalities of Lansing, Marshall, Bay City, East Saginaw, and Saginaw City; it secured some of the minor officers in most of the remaining cities, made many gains in the Boards of Supervisors, and, what is more important than all, emerges from this preliminary skirmish in good fighting trim for the Fall campaign. The confidence, determination, and organization of the party now are in marked contrast to the discouragement and demoralization in which the April elections of 1878 left it."

A Virginia paper prints a copy of an autograph letter from John Randolph of Roanoke, written July 9, 1814, in which he said: "In answer to your obliging inquiries, I must, in candor, tell you that I 'am doing' nothing. My part is to suffer, and of suffering I have my full share. My health goes down very fast. As to the meditated work, the world, I believe, has so far forgotten the projected writer that it has no expectations or wishes on this head. Indeed, I believe it cares as much for the one as the other. * * * Let me hear from you by the bearer, and send me your latest papers. It is doubtful whether I shall be at Prince Edward court. I have long been unfit and unable to scuffle about in a crowd, and I travel in torture except in a carriage, and I have none."

Speaking of the Republican Convention in Des Moines County, Iowa, the Burlington *Hawk-Eye* says: "It was a gathering notable in the high character of the gentlemen composing it, and the unanimity of sentiment in the selection of delegates and the expression of a choice for President. It is hardly necessary for us to say the convention was unanimous for Grant. It was more than that. It was solidly and enthusiastically for the hero of Appomattox. The action of the convention was but the reflex of public opinion hereabouts, and in instructing the delegates to Des Moines to vote as a unit, Des Moines County seeks to have a potential voice in the State Convention, and at the same time set an example in leaving the delegates free to act as their judgment shall dictate when brought face to face with the emergencies of the hour."

AMUSEMENTS.

SIGNOR CAMPANINI'S BENEFIT.

The announcement of the benefit to be tendered to Signor Campanini, at the Academy of Music, on Friday night of next week, will be welcome news to his thousands of admirers, to whose enjoyment he has ministered so faithfully and in so rare degree during the operatic season now drawing to its close. The programme, which prospectively marks the occasion as the musical event of the season, is characteristic of the artist who, though needing to do so least, exerts himself most to please, and hesitates at no drain upon his magnificent resources of voice and action. The performance will open with the third act of "La Favorita," in which Signor Campanini, as Fernando, is at his best in dramatic force and finish. He will be supported by Miss Cary, Signor *Del Puente*, *Herr Behrens*, *Signor Rinaldini*, and Mlle. Robiati. The third act of "Il Trovatore," which tests the great tenor's chest C, will follow, with Mlle. Belocca as Azucena, and Signor Del Puente as Il Conte di Luna. Then will come the second act of "Lucia," with the incomparable sextet, Mlle. Marimon, Signor Galassi, Herr Behrens, and Signor Rinaldini assisting. As if these were not a sufficient task upon the powers of any artist, and a sufficient embarrassment of riches for the audience, the programme will conclude with the fourth act of "Rigoletto," which Signor Campanini and Signor Galassi have stamped peculiarly their own as a remarkable display of lyric and dramatic force. Mme. Ambre will be the Gilda, Miss Cary the Maddalena, and Herr Behrens the Sparafucile. This programme calls upon Signor Campanini for such use of his varied powers as few artists would care to venture, and the occasion cannot fail to be memorable. The first artist of his time, Signor Campanini is also first in the affections of the music-loving people of this City and country. He has won his successes by hard and conscientious work, and richly deserves the reward accorded him.

MISS FIELD'S ENTERTAINMENT.

That much-abused word, clever, may be applied to Miss Kate Field in its fullest sense, for Miss Field is a conspicuous example of a class of persons with whom talent is but a synonym for versatility, and who, because they are successful in so many ways, are not especially successful in any one. In the present instance, the word is perfectly descriptive, though we do not employ it reproachfully. On the contrary, who can help admiring a woman who is at once a journalist, a critic, a vocalist, a poet, a traveler, a linguist, a mimic, and—a little of everything else!

The bright, well-known, and typical American woman who is the subject of this brief notice made her public reappearance in this City last evening at Chickering Hall, and was cordially welcomed by a large audience. Her object in returning to the platform (or stage, if you please,) was to introduce to our public a novel entertainment prepared by herself and a musical collaborator, Mr. George Grossmith, Jr. This entertainment is in the form of a monologue, interspersed with song and mimicry, and closing with a burlesque of Italian opera. Its novel and refined features should commend it at once to the best class of amusement-seekers. The subject, as indicated by its title, "Eyes and Ears in London," refers to the doings and fashions of Englishmen in their own virtuous isle. It is wittily and charmingly elaborated in the monologue, which is full of sharp hits at persons and things, and is flavored with a delicate, yet incisive humor; its tone, though satirical, is far from ill-natured. This monologue alone proves how really bright a writer Miss Field is; how observing a commentator, and yet how thoroughly a woman; she cannot withstand an occasional fling at the monster man; but, as it is likely that he deserves all he gets, we shall not quarrel with a lady on such a fine issue. It is somewhat surprising, by the way, that Miss Field employs the popular term Darwinian in the sense of evolution; and she also refers to a "pathetic rendition," meaning, of course, "a pathetic rendering." Mistakes of this sort are slight, yet disagreeable. It would take too much space to describe all that is best in the monologue, though one of its most laughable features is an imitation of a parlor balladsinger, the hits at London weather, London cabmen, Mme. Tussaud's wax-works, æsthetic ladies, English swells, and other features of British peculiarity are often pungent, never offensive. As to the songs which find their places in the programme at odd moments, they are well written, (Miss Field wrote them) and are set to gay, tuneful music. The burlesque of Italian opera is almost too scanty, but it is ridiculously comic, and will be appreciated by sufferers.

So much for "Eyes and Ears in London" as a composition. Miss Field is also her own company; she speaks her speeches, sings her songs, being at once actress and vocalist. She is more successful as the latter than as the former; for, while her voice is admirably soft and well-toned, it does not lend itself easily to dramatic expression. However, she does her work with grace and spirit, and makes on the whole an agreeable impression.

For the benefit of those who will certainly avail themselves of future chances to enjoy Miss Field's method of holding the mirror up to nature, we are pleased to state that she will repeat her entertainment on next Wednesday afternoon and next Friday evening. She will also appear at the Shakespeare memorial on Saturday night, April 24.

CHILDREN IN THE CHURCH.

In his usual Friday evening talk to his congregation last evening, the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher spoke regarding the admission of children into the Church. Among other things he said: "Where revivals of religion such as Mr. Hammond conducts are aimed especially to arouse children, and they are put together with such a purpose, and their sensibilities are played upon out of all proportion to their religious instruction, I say it is a perilous experiment. It is dangerous to bring great numbers of children into the Church under such circumstances. I should say you had better have little churches for little children. There are young persons who are singularly undeveloped. In after life they might change their whole aspirations and tendencies. It is a matter of some consideration how far such persons ought to be checked and brought under the restraints of church life."

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN

NORTH CAROLINA DEMOCRATS STILL UNDECIDED.

AN OPPOSITION TO TILDEN WHICH, IF HE IS NOMINATED AGAINST GRANT, WILL INSURE REPUBLICAN SUCCESS—OTHER REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES WOULD LOSE THE STATE.

RALEIGH, N. C., April 9.—A careful canvass of the Democratic members of the Legislature at the recent extra session, and of the leading Democrats who assembled at Raleigh during that time, shows that North Carolina Democrats really have no first choice for the Presidency. Bayard, Seymour, Hendricks, and Tilden all have friends; but there is no sentiment strong enough to force the indorsement of any one man. The Democratic State Convention will meet here on June 17. The delegates to Cincinnati will be selected without special reference to any candidate. A large majority of the Democratic politicians are opposed to Tilden's nomination because they fear that he cannot be elected on account of the opposition of John Kelly and Tammany Hall. If New-York was solid for him, there would be no doubt of his carrying the delegation from this State. Then, again, there is a large number of hot-headed Democrats, mostly ex-Kuklux, who blame Tilden for not asserting his "rights" and forcing himself into the White House in March, 1877. This class of Democrats are opposed to Tilden because they "do not want to be led by a coward." There is no doubt, however, that Tilden is stronger among the Democratic masses than any other Democrat. These people have not bothered their minds with an investigation of the charges against Tilden. They care nothing for John Kelly and Tammany Hall. They recall the fact that they voted and hurrahed for Tilden in 1876 and believe that he was elected and defrauded of his office. They believe that the campaign cry of 1880 will be "fraud," and who, of all Democrats, so fitly represents the fraud cry as Mr. Tilden? This feeling among the Democrats will not make itself felt at the convention to appoint delegates.

If Tilden should be nominated, and Sherman, Edmunds, Blaine, or Conkling should be the Republican nominee, Tilden will poll the full vote of his party, because Democrats who are hostile to Tilden are very bitter toward the Republicans named, for their attacks upon the South. But with Grant as the Republican candidate the situation would be reversed. Tilden's nomination, after that of Grant, would fall like a wet blanket upon the Democrats. There is no hatred of Gen. Grant among the Democrats. They are profoundly impressed with his utterances since he landed at San Francisco. They vividly remember his treatment of Gen. Lee and his army at Appomattox. They remember his threat to resign if Gen. Lee was arrested, and the Government violated its faith with Gen. Lee as plighted by Grant. They do not expect Grant to be a partisan President. They expect that the people will be protected in the fullest enjoyment of their rights, without regard to the fact that an attempt was made to disrupt the Union. They feel that any other candidate would only aggravate the feeling of sectionalism and keep alive four years longer the hatreds and passions of the war. Impressed with these sentiments, and believing that Tilden cannot be elected as against Grant, the Democratic leaders would give Mr. Tilden such a cold support that he would fail to get his party vote by 10,000, and at least the same number would vote for Grant. Under these circumstances, the fight in this State would be over the State ticket, Congressmen, and the Legislature.

HOME OPPONENTS OF TILDEN.

CANTON, N. Y., April 9.—The St. Lawrence County Second Assembly District Democratic Convention was held here to-day, and elected the following delegates to the State Convention: W. H. Sawyer, H. D. Carpenter, and Hiram Bartlett. They are anti-Tilden.

ALBANY, April 9.—The Democracy opposed to Mr. Tilden in the four Assembly districts to-day elected delegates to the State Convention to be held at Syracuse on April 20.

CINCINNATI ELECTION RESULTS.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 9.—The official count of Monday's election was completed to-night, and shows that Mr. Eshelby, the Republican candidate for City Controller, has a majority of 3,982. The Socialists cast 212 votes. The Republicans elect 12 members of the Board of Education, with majorities ranging from 54 to 1,780. One Democrat, Dr. W. W. Dawson, was elected a member of the board.

GRANT'S FRIENDS IN IOWA.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, April 9.—The Republicans of Pottawattomie County met here to-day, and selected 15 delegates to the State Convention. Grant men largely predominated, and the delegation, though uninstructed, is solid for the General's nomination. The convention pledges itself to support the Chicago nominee, although he might not be its first choice.

OREGON DEMOCRATS FOR TILDEN.

PORTLAND, Oregon, April 9.—The Oregon Democratic State Convention this afternoon nominated Congressman Whiteaker for re-election. Six delegates to Cincinnati were chosen, and, though not positively instructed, are for Tilden. A resolution indorsing Tilden and Hendricks was adopted by a vote of 6 to 1.

CHOOSING REPUBLICAN DELEGATES.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, April 9.—The Woodbury County Republican Convention to-day chose a solid, instructed Blaine delegation of seven to the Iowa State Convention.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, April 10—1 A. M.—For New-England, warmer, cloudy weather, followed by rain, south-westerly winds, lower barometer.

For the Middle Atlantic States, warmer, clear, or partly cloudy weather, south to west winds, lower barometer.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, warmer, clear, or partly cloudy weather, light northerly winds, generally shifting to south-westerly, stationary or lower barometer.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, clear or partly cloudy weather, warm, followed by winds shifting to colder north-westerly, and rising barometer.

For the lower lake region, increasing cloudiness, followed by rain or snow, warm south-west, veering to colder north-west, winds, falling, followed by rising barometer.

For the upper lake region, partly cloudy weather, occasional rain or snow, south-west, veering to colder north-west, winds, followed by rising barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, colder, clear, or partly cloudy weather, north-westerly winds, higher barometer.

For the Pacific coast region, cloudy, rainy weather.

The Lower Mississippi will remain nearly stationary.

Cautionary signals continue at Marquette, Escanaba, Milwaukee, Section One, Chicago, Grand Haven, Section Three, Mackinaw City, Alpena, Port Huron, Detroit, Section Four, Toledo, Sandusky, Cleveland, Section Five, Erie, Buffalo, Rochester, Oswego, Section Six, Eastport, Portland, Section Seven, Boston, Section Eight, Wood's Hole, Newport, New-London, New-Haven, New-York, Sandy Hook, Barnegat, Atlantic City, Cape May, Breakwater, and Chincoteague.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1879.	1880.		1879.	1880.
3 A. M.	39°	33°	3:30 P. M.	59°	51°
6 A. M.	38°	33°	6 P. M.	58°	48°
9 A. M.	48°	36°	9 P. M.	56°	44°
12 M.	59°	39°	12 P. M.	54°	40°

Average temperature yesterday..........40¾

Average temperature same date last year..........53¼

HOW THEY HUNT DUCKS IN NEVADA.

From the Virginia (Nev.) Enterprise, April 2.

Two of our skillful huntsmen, John Fagan and Mike Ladin, returned yesterday from a grand hunting expedition to Washoe Lake. They went over to the lake day before yesterday by special train—pack train. Fagan brought back 173 ducks of all kinds, and Ladin 2 of some kind. The ammunition used consisted principally of short bits and other Indian goods. The pair took guns from this city, and their story is that they shot all the game brought home, but a rancher from Washoe says they never cut a feather while at the lake. His story is that Fagan stationed himself on the road to the northward of Franktown and bought all the ducks brought in by Indians from that direction, while Ladin was stationed south of the town, where he was to buy all the game that came in from that quarter. This was the arrangement agreed upon, but after Ladin had taken his stand Fagan hired a boy to take up a position around a bend in the road, some 300 yards beyond Ladin, and buy all the ducks that came along. Owing to this dodge, Ladin only got two ducks, which came in before Fagan got his boy placed. The ranchman says that not only were all the Washoe Indians out hunting ducks for the two men, but that there were also a great number of strange Indians who had the appearance of Piutes. It was observed here that all the buck Piutes had left town, and their absence is now accounted for. The Piutes are an observing people, and when they see two or three of our citizens who have the reputation of being "mighty hunters" start off with guns, they know what is wanted of them without any public pow-wow about the matter.

THE LEHIGH AND EASTERN ROAD.

THE INJUNCTION AGAINST THE SELF-ELECTED PRESIDENT MADE PERPETUAL—SPEEDY COMPLETION OF THE LINE.

MAUCH CHUNK, Penn., April 9.—The case of the Lehigh and Eastern Railroad Company against William H. Williams and Isaiah C. Babcock, which was recently argued before Judge Myers, at this place, is one of great importance to the people of North-eastern Pennsylvania. When completed, this railroad will be the most direct outlet of the Central Pennsylvania coal fields to Boston and the East. The road begins at Tomhicken, near Hazleton, Penn., and, crossing the Pocono Mountains a few miles west of Stroudsburg, Penn., will pass up the Pennsylvania side of the Delaware River to Matamoras, where it will cross the Delaware and connect at Port Jervis, N. Y., with the New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad. The road was surveyed and located several years ago, and much grading has already been done. In 1876, the company entered into a contract with Williams & Wood to construct the road. Wood gave up his part of the contract, and Williams became sole contractor. The latter failed to build the road, however, and it is alleged he has hardly done enough to prevent a forfeiture of the charter. In 1879 Williams elected himself a Director and President of the company, and it is said he has sold and hypothecated bonds of the road to the amount of $75,000 at 7 per cent. interest. A new election was held which crowded the Williams influence out, and the new officers endeavored to obtain control of the books and papers of the company, but failed. This led to the asking for an injunction restraining Williams from selling or negotiating any more of the bonds of the company. Judge Dreher granted a preliminary injunction, as asked for. The new company claims that the old contract as made with Williams has by himself been abrogated, inasmuch as he failed to perform his part of the agreement, and from the fact that he elected himself President of the company while he was a contractor. The amount realized from the sale of the bonds the new company now asks the courts to order the defendants to pay over at once. Judge Myers has rendered his decision, making the injunction perpetual as asked by the Lehigh and Eastern Company. It is thought that there will be no further legal proceedings, and that the road will be built as rapidly as possible. The estimated cost to complete and equip the Lehigh and Eastern is $7,000,000.

GENERAL RAILWAY NOTES.

A CALIFORNIA COMPANY ORGANIZED—REORGANIZATION OF THE ATLANTIC, MISSISSIPPI AND OHIO.

RICHMOND, Va., April 9.—The Board of Directors of the Richmond and Allegheny Railroad Company to-day elected Francis O. French, of New-York, President of the company, in place of G. M. Bartholomew, resigned. Conveyance of the rights, property, and franchises of the Buchanan and Clifton Forge Railway was completed, and the mortgage securing the issue of the bonds of the Richmond and Allegheny Railroad was placed on record.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 9.—Articles of incorporation of the San Francisco and Northern Railroad were filed to-day. The company is owned by a New-York syndicate, which has purchased and consolidated the North Pacific Coast Railroad, the San Rafael and San Quentin Railroad, and the steamers and redwood timber lands of the Russian River Land and Lumber Company.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The Sub-committee on Pacific Railroads, to whom was referred the bill extending the time accorded the Northern Pacific Railroad in which to fulfill the conditions upon which its land grants are based, held a meeting this morning, and, after a prolonged discussion, reached a vote on the proposition to grant an extension of 10 years, which was negatived. The proposition was then made to extend the time six years, but pending discussion, and without reaching a vote, the committee adjourned.

BALTIMORE, April 9.—A circular has been issued proposing a plan for the reorganization of the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio Railroad, under which the road is to be bought by a Purchasing Committee and a new company organized, which shall have $6,921,900 capital stock and shall issue four classes of bonds. First mortgage 6 per cent. bonds shall be given in exchange for the present divisional bonds, issued by the old Norfolk and Petersburg, South Side, and Virginia and Tennessee Companies. The present consolidated bonds are to be replaced by second mortgage bonds, to bear 4 per cent. interest the first year and 5 per cent. thereafter. There will also be first income 4 per cent. bonds to the amount of the unpaid interest on the present consolidated bonds, and second income 6 per cent. bonds for the claim of the State of Virginia for $4,000,000.

An agreement has been made by which the Baltimore and Ohio is to acquire control of the Atlantic, Tennessee and Ohio Road, (from Charlotte, N. C., to Statesville,) and is to use it as part of the proposed extension of the Virginia Midland from Danville to Charlotte. In return the Baltimore and Ohio is to provide for the debt of the company, which consists of $85,000 bonds, $10,000 floating debt, and a judgment for $92,000, known as the Childs debt, and now held by the sinking fund of the North Carolina Railroad Company.

NORFOLK, Va., April 9.—A new contract has been let to John S. King, of New-York, who agrees to have the Elizabeth City (N. C.) and Norfolk Line (45 miles) ready for use by Dec. 1. Work has already been begun. The contract provides for the extension of the line through to Newbern.

LEBANON, Ohio, April 9.—The litigants in the case of the Miami Valley Railroad have compromised, and steps are to be taken to proceed with the construction of the road at once.

HARRISBURG, Penn., April 9.—An opinion was filed by Judge Henderson this morning in the case of the Commonwealth against the Pennsylvania Railroad—an appeal by the latter from the tax settlement of the Auditor-General and State Treasurer for 1877. The Auditor-General charged tax for part of the year on dividends under the act of 1874, and on the appraised value for the remainder of the year, under the act of 1877. The company contended that the tax should have been charged on the appraised value of the stock for the entire year, without reference to dividends, as they did not reach 6 per cent. The amount in dispute was $66,825 62. Judgment for the entire amount is given in favor of the Commonwealth, with interest and costs amounting to $87,823 81.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 9.—The annual report of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company for the year ending December, 1879, shows: Gross earnings, $10,012,819, an increase over 1878 of $1,561,000; expenses, including taxes, $5,473,794, an increase of $668,148; net earnings, $4,539,024, an increase of $879,570. During the year the company acquired by construction or purchase 535 miles of road. The net earnings of the Western Union, now the Racine and South-western Division, is equal to 6 per cent. on $5,500,000. That portion of the unfinished Davenport and Fort Atkinson Road, between Fayette and Fort Atkinson, 25 miles, will be completed about May 1, forming a connection with the main line through from St. Paul to Davenport. The company purchased and constructed the Southern Minnesota Railroad from La Crosse to Flandreau, 305 miles. During the year there has been constructed new plant machine-shops, round-houses, &c., in Milwaukee, covering four acres of ground. The cost of the company's property is represented by common stock, $15,404,261; preferred stock, $12,279,483, and mortgage bonds, $41,349,500, on 2,231 miles of road, at the rate of $30,948 per mile, showing a reduction of $7,452 per mile since the last report. The expenditures for construction and permanent improvement were $1,482,901; total passengers carried, 1,555,446; new road constructed, cost, $1,356,002. The company has 617 miles laid with steel rail; an increase of 94 miles in the past year. The earnings from freight were $6,850,775; from passengers, $2,273,701; from mails, express, &c., $888,363.

IRONTON, Ohio, April 9.—The Council has voted to submit to the voters the proposition to extend aid to the amount of $50,000 to a railroad from a point opposite Ashland, Ky., to Portsmouth, Ohio, giving the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad a railway connection to the West. The vote is to be taken May 7.

A COLORED MURDERER HANGED.

LEESBURG, Va., April 9.—The negro murderer, Samuel Robinson, was hanged here this morning. After eating a hearty breakfast he was brought from the jail, about 8 o'clock, and conducted to the scaffold. He ascended the steps and was placed upon the trap. Sheriff Caruthers adjusted the rope, and a colored minister having read a chapter of Scripture, the Rev. Mr. Cannon offered a prayer, during which the prisoner knelt, with his head upon the rail of the scaffold. The Sheriff asked Robinson if he had anything to say. He answered, "No confession to make." The trap was then sprung by the Sheriff, and the neck of the condemned man was immediately broken. The body, after hanging 19 minutes, was taken down.

Early on the morning of Oct. 23, 1879, the body of a colored man named Edward Thomas was found in the public road, a short distance from Snickersville, London County, Va., with a gun-shot wound in the back of the neck. He was conscious but helpless, and died the next day without being able to give any clue to his murderer. An old feud had existed between Thomas and Robinson, and suspicious circumstances connected with the actions of the latter, just before and after the murder, led to his arrest. On his trial, the prisoner tried to prove an alibi by his daughter, a child, who told her story very glibly until subjected to cross-examination. It then became evident that the child had been taught her story. Indeed, when questioned she artlessly admitted that such was the fact. Robinson was found guilty and sentenced to be hanged, his counsel being unable to break the chain of circumstances that linked Robinson with the crime. A motion for a new trial was denied and attempts to secure a commutation failed.

A BIG FIVE DAYS' WALK

BLACK DAN FAR AHEAD OF BLOWER BROWN'S RECORD.

HE BEGINS HIS LAST DAY'S WORK WITH 492 MILES TO HIS CREDIT—SEVEN OF THE WALKERS LIKELY TO COVER 450 MILES.

The attendance at the walking-match increased rather than diminished yesterday, and last evening the Garden was crowded. The relative positions of the men did not change materially throughout the day, which was one almost devoid of incident, although the walkers kept well at their work, and increased their scores considerably. At 10 o'clock last evening the leaders were all on the track. Hart, at that hour, had scored 488 miles, Dobler 459, and Pegram 471. Hart was evidently making a strong effort to bring his score up to 500 miles in five days, but he seemed hardly likely to accomplish it. He was still very fresh, and went around the track as lightly as on the first day. His trainers said that he never was in better condition, and his face and general appearance indicated that this was true. He made his 450 miles at 12:28:05, being then about five miles ahead of Blower Brown's time. Pegram completed 450 miles at 4:16:55, and Dobler the same distance at 6:15:15. At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon Hart was 4 miles ahead of Blower Brown's record, and at 7 o'clock he was 10 miles ahead of it. Hart encouraged Dobler as much as possible throughout the day, and dogged Pegram's steps whenever he got a chance. Pegram tried to decrease the difference between his score and Hart's, with some little success while daylight lasted; but at 7 o'clock last evening the relative positions were the same as at 1 o'clock yesterday morning. Allen, at 10 o'clock in the evening, had 437 miles, but he was not in good condition, and his trainer said that he showed signs of weakening. Hanwaker, who at 10 o'clock had 377 miles, was about as nearly used up as possible. He seemed part of the time to be walking in his sleep, but it has been pretty well demonstrated in these walks that this is impossible. He has come to be known as "Sleepy Little Hanwaker, the Unfortunate Baker." Occasionally he woke up and started on a brisk run, but he was not able to keep this up for more than a few minutes at a time. Dobler went off the track at a little after 10 o'clock, and was well rubbed down. He was well used up; and, although he still held the third place it did not seem likely that he would be able to keep it. Hart finished 490 miles at 10:35, and was still swinging around the track at a lively pace. He moved like a machine, making no apparent effort. He is certainly a marvelous walker. He was presented with a gaudy silk cap, and changed his dress frequently. His tent last evening looked like a florist's shop, being almost hidden beneath the bouquets that have been presented to him.

Krohne kept up to his work wonderfully well. At 11 o'clock his score showed nearly 437 miles, and he was reasonably certain of covering at least 450 miles, and taking a share of the profits.

If Hart wins the race—and there seems to be no doubt that he will—he will pocket a very snug sum of money. To begin with, he will take the "sweepstakes" of $9,000. He will also, by beating Blower Brown's record, receive the extra prize of $1,000. Besides this, he will take probably $7,000 of the gate-money, making about $17,000 in all, besides his bet. There is no doubt that all the money advertised is actually up, and that the winners will receive what has been promised them, as far as the sweepstakes and the special prizes are concerned, and everything seems to have been honestly managed in the matter of the gate-money. "Happy Jack Smith," Hart's trainer, is said to have some financial interest in the race, but Hart put up his $500 himself, and is his own "backer," and will not have to divide with his "friends" to any great extent.

The track was deserted at midnight, all the walkers being in their tents, and most of them sound asleep preparing for a good day's work to-day. It was rumored that the irrepressible Jaybee intended to take the track again to-day, and make an effort to win the rocking-chair that is offered to the walker who makes the greatest number of miles on the last day.

At midnight, the end of five of the six days of the contest, the score stood: Hart, 492; Pegram, 473; Dobler, 460; Howard, 453; Allen, 445; Krohne, 438; Williams, 436, and Hanwaker, 382.

Up to midnight, the rests taken by the eight walkers still in the race, during the five days, were as follows: Howard, 25 hours 14 minutes 22 seconds; Allen, 29 hours 29 minutes 40 seconds; Williams, 23 hours 52 minutes 35 seconds; Hanwaker, 21 hours 41 minutes 40 seconds; Pegram, 22 hours 43 minutes 19 seconds; Krohne, 24 hours 51 minutes 28 seconds; Dobler, 18 hours 38 minutes 57 seconds; Hart, 17 hours 28 minutes 34 seconds.

Hart, it will be seen, had less sleep than any other man on the track. Williams, Dobler, and Krohne came out at midnight and started on their last day's walk. Williams seemed to be in pretty good shape and so did Krohne, but Dobler looked as if he could hardly last through the day. There were fully 4,000 persons in the Garden between midnight and 1 o'clock, and everybody was awake, for the crowd made such a racket that the building was a very undesirable lodging-house. Every little spurt of the men made a great excitement, and the crowd on the floor rushed from one side of the building to the other, as if a dinner-bell had suddenly rung on the opposite side.

At 1 o'clock this morning the scores were as follows: Hart, 492; Pegram, 473; Dobler, 462; Howard, 454; Allen, 445; Krohne, 442; Williams, 438; Hanwaker, 382.

Seven men will certainly cover 450 miles or more, and come in for a share of the gate-money—Hart, Dobler, Allen, Pegram, Williams, Howard, and Krohne. Hanwaker may possibly pull up to 450, but this is very doubtful.

TAXING BANK STOCK.

Under the new law passed by the Legislature on April 1 extending the time for laying the tax in this City until May 3, and placing bank stock on the same footing as personal property, the Tax Commissioners have called upon the national banks for a list of their shareholders and the amounts of the shares held by them. After some hesitation on the part of a number of these institutions, they have commenced to furnish the information required, but their lists are accompanied with the following protest:

To the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments of the City of New-York:

GENTLEMEN: The officers of this bank have furnished you a list of the shareholders and their residences, only at your request, and as a matter of convenience and courtesy to you, not acknowledging any right on your part to place, and they protest against your placing, the name of any stockholder of this bank upon the annual record of the assessed valuation of real and personal estates for 1880, or to assess and tax any such stockholder with respect to his shares of stock in this bank.

This protest has been made so far by 11 of the 47 national banks in this City.

DEATH FROM LAUDANUM.

Last night Capt. Tynan, of the Fourth Precinct, reported at Police Head-quarters that James Skelton, an engraver, who lives in Quincy-street, Brooklyn, and is a member of the firm of Skelton & Co., engravers, No. 45 Chatham-street, attempted suicide by taking laudanum purchased at a Chambers-street drug store. Mr. Skelton, it was ascertained, placed all his property in his wife's name. Last Winter she went to Florida, and returned in March. On her return there was a scene, which is ascribed to financial causes and her husband's dissolute conduct. It is said he had drank to excess since her return. About 3 P. M. yesterday he called on Martin Thumm, a shoe-maker, of No. 10 City Hall-place, and asked him to allow him to sleep off a debauch. He laid down on a lounge, and slept heavily until 6 o'clock, when Thumm, finding that he could not rouse him, sent for Officer C. W. Smith, of the Fourth Precinct, who ordered an ambulance. The surgeon decided that Skelton had taken a narcotic, and in his pockets were found two one-ounce vials which had contained laudanum. Skelton was taken to the Chambers-Street Hospital where he received energetic treatment; but he died soon after 9 o'clock last night.

A NEW-JERSEY TOWNSHIP IN TROUBLE.

Kearney Township, Hudson County, N. J., appears to be in trouble in regard to finances. There are two sections, and there is opposition between them as to the management of the Town Committee. The report shows the total indebtedness of the town to be $248,000, as follows: From bonds assumed by Montclair Railroad, $158,000; temporary improvement bonds, $15,000; school-house bonds, $16,000; due State and county, $27,000; floating indebtedness, $32,000. As an offset there is taxable property in the town to the value of $1,500,000; taxes due and uncollected, about $50,000. The trouble is the inability to collect outstanding taxes, and that there is no money in the Treasury to meet pressing claims. No defalcation is charged, but certain fraudulent contracts were made in 1875, 1876, and 1877 which piled up the debt. The rate of taxation has been reduced from 2.45 to 1.26.

THE XXIst DISTRICT REPUBLICANS.

The Twenty-first Assembly District Republican Association met last evening at the new permanent head-quarters, No. 8 East Thirty-ninth-street, Commissioner Jacob Hess presiding. There were 30 new members admitted, and 15 were proposed. At the last meeting of the Central Committee, Col. Joel W. Mason proposed that where district associations numbered more than 500 members the holding of primary elections should be from 3 o'clock to 10 o'clock P. M., instead of 7 to 10 P. M., as heretofore. This amendment to the rules of the organization was agreed to. Considerable discussion took place over a resolution adopted at a previous meeting respecting the admission of members, and to which no self-respecting man would submit. A motion to have the resolution rescinded was lost.

A GIRL'S MATRIMONIAL EXPERIENCE.

James Cody, a 'longshoreman, aged 40, and of unprepossessing appearance, was placed on trial, before Recorder Smyth, in General Sessions, yesterday, charged by his wife, a young girl of 17, with cruel treatment. At the solicitation of Cody, with whom she appears to have become infatuated, the girl left the home of her father, a White Plains farmer, last August, and accompanied him to New-York. A mock marriage was performed, but, learning that she had been deceived, she induced him to marry her, and the ceremony was performed in January last, in St. Anthony's Catholic Church. Shortly after this event, however, he commenced to choke and maltreat her, and she was compelled to fly to some friends for protection. On the night of the 28th ult. he loaded a pistol in her presence, and threatened to kill her. Watching her opportunity, she escaped through a window to the roof, and remained hidden all night between two chimneys. Cody denied that he had ill-used or threatened his wife, although she had been unfaithful to him, and he proved an excellent character. The jury, nevertheless, convicted him, and Recorder Smyth sent him to the Penitentiary for six months.

OBITUARY.

LORD HAMPTON.

A dispatch from London announces the death of the Right Hon. John Somerset Pakington, Lord Hampton. He was the only son of the late William Russell, of Powick Court, Worcestershire, and was born at his father's seat, Feb. 20, 1799. His education was received at Eton and at Oriel College, Oxford. As heir of his maternal uncle, Baronet of Westwood, he assumed the name of Pakington in 1831. In 1834 he was nominated Chairman of the Worcestershire Quarter Sessions, and three years later went to the House of Commons as member in the Conservative interest for Droitwich. He continued to represent Droitwich until the general election of February, 1874, when he lost his seat. Sir John was created a Baronet by Sir Robert Peel in 1846, although he was opposed to the free-trade measures of the latter. He was appointed Colonial Secretary during Lord Derby's first Administration in 1852, and was sworn a Privy Councilor. During Lord Derby's second Administration, he was made First Lord of the Admiralty, 1858-9. When Lord Derby retired in June, 1859, the Queen rewarded Sir John with the Grand Cross of the Bath, civil division, in recognition of his efficient discharge of the duties of his office. In June, 1866, Sir John was reappointed to his former position, Lord Derby being again in power, and in March, 1867, he succeeded Peel as Secretary of State for War. This office he retained until December, 1868. Just after the election of 1874, Sir John was, by Disraeli's recommendation, raised to the House of Peers, with the title of Baron Hampton, of Hampton Lovett, and of Westwood, in the County of Worcester. A year afterward Lord Hampton was made First Civil Service Commissioner, succeeding the late Edward Ryan. Lord Hampton was thrice married. His first wife, to whom he was married in 1822, was a daughter of Moreton Aglionby Slaney. His second wife, whom he married in 1844, was a daughter of the Right Rev. Dr. Murray, Bishop of Rochester. In 1851 he married the widow of Col. Davies, member of Parliament, of Elmley Park, a daughter of Thomas Champion De Crespigny. Lord Hampton is succeeded in his title by the Hon. John Slaney Pakington, his only son by his first marriage. The new Lord Hampton was born in 1826, and in 1849 married Lady Diana Boyle, a sister of the Earl of Glasgow.

OBITUARY NOTE.

Gilbert Hatfield, who died at his home in Hoboken Thursday, was the father of Gen. Hatfield, and brother to ex-Aldermen Abraham and Amos L. Hatfield, of Jersey City. Born in White Plains, N. Y., in 1791, he first applied himself to the study of medicine, but afterward entered into copartnership with James Bartine, in the dry goods business, in Jersey City. With Wilson G. Hunt he, in 1820, organized the first rifle corps ever established in New-Jersey. He was one of the largest property-owners in Hudson County at the time of his death. The funeral will take place from the Methodist Church, Hoboken, at 1 P. M. to-morrow.

A WORD FROM A YALE STUDENT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A recent discussion among the instructors at Yale College is now discussed over again in the newspapers, and after the Professors and the editors have spoken, you will pardon the appearance of a class who are near the strife, but not in it—namely, the students. All agree as to the mildness of this controversy, but some, at least, of the newspapers exaggerate the gap between the two parties. Many of the present Senior Class strongly object to any antithesis between science as taught here and religion as taught here; to any implication that our radical instructors are anti-Christian, or that our conservative instructors are hostile to evolutionary science; for no such inconsistency appears in their teaching. Some illustrations used by Herbert Spencer, in his "Study of Sociology" are severe toward Christianity, but Prof. Sumner has condemned several such passages in the recitation-room, and a large part of the "radical" group agree with the "conservatives" in dislike of those pages. The question is: First, whether this text-book, the only tolerable one on the subject, is so marred by some of its illustrations, and undermined by the weakness of its foundation in Spencer's philosophy, that it is useless or dangerous? second, whether, if the Faculty think so, they can restrain a Professor from using the book in class? That is all. To exalt the matter into a war between materialism and religion is absurd. When the students side with Prof. Sumner, they are not drifting toward infidelity. They only say that a dictionary written by an atheist, and containing objectionable words, would not be specially dangerous; and that a primer on the study of sociology, pointing out its difficulties and needs, is not specially dangerous merely because the foundation-philosophy is false, or the examples given are abusive. Anxious parents need not fear that Yale is less Christian than of old. The purpose of all instruction here is to show that science and religion are two phases of the same thing; that evolution and conservation of energy are the manifested will of God, to destroy that bugbear of all ages, the conflict between faith and reason.

A SENIOR IN YALE COLLEGE.
NEW-HAVEN, Wednesday, April 7, 1880.

TRENTON CITY NOMINATIONS.

TRENTON, N. J., April 9.—Both parties made their nominations to-night for the election next Monday, the Republicans choosing Dr. R. R. Rogers for Mayor, William R. Allen for School Superintendent, and John Hillman for City Assessor. The nomination for Receiver of Taxes was left open. The Democrats re-nominated Dr. William Rice for Mayor, J. C. Eacke for School Superintendent, C. R. Yard for Receiver of Taxes, and Thomas Lenard for City Assessor.

I was very ill with Billious Intermittent Fever; all remedies failed me until I used the Holman Pad—the absorptive plasters and medicated foot baths. MARK DAY, No. 234 West Baltimore-street, Baltimore.—*Exchange.*

AS THE LIVER is easily disordered, and a great deal of Billious Distress apt to prevail during the Spring, DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are of seasonable efficacy, as they restore the Liver to healthy action, and remove all Biliousness.—*Advertisement.*

The Best Olive or Salad Oil is imported and bottled by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., druggists, Fifth-Avenue Hotel Building and 6th-av., corner 39th-st.; also, No. 132 Thames-st., Newport, R. I.—*Advertisement.*

Winchester's Hypophosphites Will cure Consumption, Coughs, Weak Lungs, Bronchitis, and General Debility. Established 21 years.—*Advertisement.*

Congress Water. This famous water is a well-known specific for constipation, indigestion, and all disorders of the stomach, liver, kidneys, bladder, &c. Other coarse-crude mineral waters, *domestic and foreign*, not only aggravate such disorders, when they exist, but, being *irritants*, positively induce them by their effect on the mucous membrane. All mineral waters that are dangerous *irritants* may be known by their *acrid-acid-like aftertaste*. Sold in bottles only by leading druggists, grocers, and hotels.

Everdell's, No. 104 Fulton-st.—ESTABLISHED 1840. ENGRAVING and PRINTING, every description, by the most experienced workmen.

For Correct Styles in Gentlemen's Hats of superior quality, go to ESPENSCHEID'S, 118 Nassau-st.

Try James Pyle's Pearline for Cleaning Paint, Washing Dishes, Silver, Jewelry, &c. Try it.

Fine Silk Hats, $3 20, worth $5. (Nobby Derbys, $1 90, worth $3.) 15 New Church-st., up stairs.

"Alderney Brand."
BUY ALWAYS CONDENSED MILK.

MARRIED.

DOBLER—BARBOUR.—On Thursday evening, April 8, by the Rev. Robert Barbour, brother of the bride, [illegible] DOBLER to ELIZABETH, daughter of William Barbour, both of this City.

ROBINS—ROBINS.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, 8th inst., by the Rev. L. W. Bancroft, D. D., ROBERT ROBINS to LYDIA A. ROBINS, all of that city. No cards.

THORP—WHEATON.—At St. Mark's Church, on the 8th of April, by the Rev. Dr. Rylance, SARAH W. WHEATON, daughter of the late Tristam Burges, of Providence, R. I., to ANDREW S. THORP, of New-York.

DIED.

CHARMAN.—Suddenly, April 9, ALBERT R. CHARMAN, aged 39 years and 5 months.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence, No. 154 West 46th-st., on Sunday, April 11, at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends, including members of Mechanic Lodge, F. and A. M., Phoenix Chapter, No. 2, R. A. M., and Palestine Commandery, are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

SIR KNIGHTS OF PALESTINE COMMANDERY, No. 18: You are hereby ordered to assemble in full uniform at the Asylum, Masonic Temple, 6th-av. and 23d-st., on Sunday, April 11, at 2 P. M., for the purpose of participating in the funeral services of our late Sir Kt. ALBERT R. CHARMAN.
T. B. RAND, Em. Commander.
WM. JOHNSTON, JR., Recorder.

CONNAUGHTON.—On Thursday, April 8, 1880, ANN CONNAUGHTON, in the 58th year of her age.

Funeral will take place this (Saturday) morning, at 10 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 74 West 39th-st., and thence to the Church of the Holy Innocents, Broadway and 37th-st., where a solemn mass of requiem will be offered up for the repose of her soul. Relatives and friends of the family, and those of her sons, William A. and Joseph I. Connaughton, are respectfully invited to attend. Interment in Calvary Cemetery.

FISCHER.—Thursday, April 8, in the 43d year of his age, CHARLES E. FISCHER.

Funeral services Saturday, at 2 o'clock, at his late residence, No. 229 Clermont-av., Brooklyn. Please omit flowers.

HAGNER.—At Jamaica, Long Island, on Wednesday, April 7, ALEXANDER HAGNER, in the 47th year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Sunday, 11th inst., at 2:30 P. M., from his late residence, and 3:30 from Grace Church, Jamaica. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice. Friends are requested not to send flowers. Trains leave Flatbush-av., Brooklyn, and Long Island City at 10 o'clock A. M. and 1:30 P. M. Returning leave Jamaica at 5:25 P. M.

HATFIELD.—On Thursday, April 8, GILBERT HATFIELD, in the 89th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the First M. E. Church, Hoboken, on Sunday, the 11th inst., at 1 P. M.

JOY.—On Friday, April 9, at the residence of her grandfather, J. H. Geddis, No. 270 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, AGNES M., infant daughter of Jesse O. and Lillie Joy, aged 4 months.

KERR.—On Friday, April 9, 1880, HAMMOND S. KERR, in the 36th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of his mother, No. 32 East 38th-st., on Monday morning, April 12, at 10:30 A. M. Please omit flowers.

PYNCHON.—At Hartford, April 1, at the residence of her son, the Rev. Dr. Pynchon, President of Trinity College, MARY, widow of Henry Ruggles Pynchon, of Guilford and New-Haven, and daughter of the late James Murdoch, Esq., of Schenectady, N. Y.

The funeral services were held at Trinity Church, New-Haven, April 3.

STEWART.—On Thursday, April 8, JANE STEWART, wife of Robert Stewart, in her 57th year.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 46 Watts-st., on Saturday, the 10th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

WALLACE.—Thursday, April 8, THOMAS WALLACE, in the 73d year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, No. 115 Henry-st., Brooklyn, Sunday, April 11, at 3 P. M.

☞ Brooklyn, E. D., papers please copy.

WETMORE.—At Valhalla, N. Y., on Friday morning, April 9, WILLIAM BAYARD, infant son of George W. and Harriet S. Wetmore.

ASSOCIATION OF EXEMPT FIREMEN.—The members of the above association are hereby notified to meet on Sunday, April 11, at 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 25 Storm-av., Jersey City Heights, for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our deceased member, ALFRED CARSON, ex-Chief Engineer of the late Volunteer Fire Department of New-York.
FRANCIS HAGADORN, F. S.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A MAGNIFICENT STORY.
ENTITLED
THE FALSE FRIEND.
BASED UPON THE GREAT PLAY BY EDGAR FAWCETT,
Produced at the Union Square Theatre.
Out Monday next in No. 652 of the FIRESIDE COMPANION.

THE LAY OF THE FIELDING.
FROM THE FALSE FRIEND.

His steed in captive stall should pine,
His blade in sloth should rust,
If ever Knight of Fielding's line
Betrayed a woman's trust!

But truth were falsehood; honor, shame;
And right on earth would end,
If he who bears the Fielding name
Should once deceive a friend!

For sale by all news-dealers.

THE SEASIDE LIBRARY.
Out To-day, in Clear, Bold, Handsome Type,
SEASIDE LIBRARY, NO. 724,
FOR HER DEAR SAKE.
By MARY CECIL HAY, 20c.

The following books are all in THE SEASIDE LIBRARY EDITION: 27. Victor and Vanquished, by Mary Cecil Hay, 10c. 275. A Shadow on the Threshold, by Mary Cecil Hay, 10c. 363. Reaping the Whirlwind, by Mary Cecil Hay, 10c. 384. Back to the Old Home, by Mary Cecil Hay, 10c. 415. A Dark Inheritance, by Mary Cecil Hay, 10c. 440. The Sorrow of a Secret, and Lady Carmichael's Will, by Mary Cecil Hay, 10c. 655. Brenda Yorke, by Mary Cecil Hay, 10c. 407. The Arundel Motto, (large type,) Mary Cecil Hay, 20c. 421. Nora's Love Test, (large type,) Mary Cecil Hay, 20c. 427. Old Myddleton's Money, (large type,) Mary Cecil Hay, 20c. 434. Hidden Perils, (large type,) Mary Cecil Hay, 20c. 518. The Squire's Legacy, (large type,) Mary Cecil Hay, 20c.

For sale by news-dealers at above prices, or sent, post-paid, on receipt of 12 cents for 10-cent numbers, and 25 cents for 20-cent numbers, by GEORGE MUNRO, Nos. 17 to 27 Vandewater-st., New-York.

GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS.
Now on exhibition at the Leavitt Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway,
STUDIO SALE.
J. H. DOLPH'S PAINTINGS.
BRIC-A-BRAC, BOOKS, STUDIO FURNITURE, &c., &c.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.
The foreign mails for the week ending Saturday, April 10, 1880, will close at this office on Wednesday, at 12 M., for Europe, by steam-ship Scythia, via Queenstown, (correspondence for France must be specially addressed,) and at 12 M., for France direct, by steam-ship Canada, via Havre; on Thursday, at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Westphalia, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg, (correspondence for Ireland must be specially addressed,) and at 12:30 P. M., for Europe, by steam-ship City of Montreal, via Queenstown; on Saturday at 11 A. M., for Germany, &c., by steam-ship Mosel, via Southampton, and Bremen, (correspondence for Great Britain and the Continent must be specially addressed,) and at 1 P. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Germanic, via Queenstown. The mails for Denmark, Sweden, and Norway are dispatched by Hamburg and Bremen steamers only. The mails for the West Indies, Brazil, and Argentine leave New-York April 5. The mails for British and Spanish Honduras leave New-York April 6. The mails for St. Pierre-Miquelon leave New-York April 8. The mails for Havana leave New-York April 8. The mails for Newfoundland leave New-York April 8. The mails for Nassau, N. P., leave New-York April 9 and 10. The mails for Aspinwall and South Pacific ports leave New-York April 10. The mails for Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, and Trinidad leave New-York April 10. The mails for China and Japan leave San Francisco May 1. The mails for Australia, &c., leave San Francisco May 8.
THOS. L. JAMES, Postmaster.
POST OFFICE, New-York, April 3, 1880.

FINE SHERRY WINE $1
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
Two high-grade Sherries, our own importation—one a true Amontillado, very dry, the other Oloroso type, rich—$1 50 per bottle, $6 50 per gallon. Equal to any Sherry sold in the United States at $2 per bottle.
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NEW-YORK, April 9, 1880.
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COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, April 9, 1880.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	4	Molasses, bbls	1,282
Beans, bbls	18	Spirits Turp., bbls	134
Beeswax, pk	1	Resin, bbls	55
Cotton, bales	2,134	Oil, bbls	200
Cotton-seed-oil, bbls	116	Oil-cake, pks	3,501
C'n-seed-meal, bags	596	Pea-nuts, bags	541
Eggs, pks	1,464	Pork, pks	119
Flour, bbls	12,440	Beef, pks	41
Corn-meal, bbls	25	Cut-meats, pks	3,749
Corn-meal, bags	633	Lard, tcs	3,760
Wheat, bushels	88,650	Butter, pks	2,635
Corn, bushels	114,050	Cheese, pks	81
Oats, bushels	11,900	Rice, tcs	132
Malt, bushels	4,900	Skins, bales	358
Barley, bushels	14,350	Starch, pks	1,238
Oat-meal, bags	458	Sumac, bags	70
Hides, No.	1,617	Tallow, pks	208
Hides, bales	641	Tobacco, hhds	433
Hops, bales	24	Tobacco, pks	366
Leather, sides	8,886	Whisky, bbls	2,018
Moss, bales	97	Wool, bales	2

COFFEE—More inquiry has been reported for Rio, which closed firm on the basis of 14½c.@14¾c. for fair invoices: 11,724 bags Rio, by the City of Rio, sold on private terms; also, 2,568 bags, by do., and 5,000 bags, by the Memory, withdrawn from stock....Other kinds quiet; quoted as before; 300 bags San Domingo sold on private terms.

COTTON—Option dealings reached an extraordinarily liberal aggregate and indicated a severe decline, the fall having been 28@35 points under yesterday, under a pressure to place supplies, the market showing unusual irregularity. Cable advices adverse and depressing.... Early deliveries quoted down ¼c. ℘ lb., leading to an active movement, and again chiefly for shipment to Liverpool....Sales have been reported for prompt delivery of 4,071 bales, including 730 bales to spinners, 3,141 bales to shippers, and 200 bales to speculators. ...Low Middling quoted at 12c.@12⅛c.; Strict Low Middling at 12 3-16c.@12⅜c.; Middling at 12¾c.@12⅞c.; Fair at 14⅛c.@14⅛c....And for forward delivery, sales have been reported to-day of 295,200 bales. Basis of Middling....The receipts to-day have been 3,559 bales; and for the week 37,997 bales, (against 46,989 bales preceding week,) and since Sept. 1, 1879, have been 4,544,035 bales, (against 4,205,197 bales same time in the preceding Cotton year.)...Consolidated exports (six days) for Great Britain from all the shipping ports 42,458 bales; to the Continent, 10,683 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 72,034 bales....Stock in New-York to-day, 281,552 bales....Export clearances hence for the week, 9,440 bales, the bulk of which for Liverpool.

Option Sales To-day.

Month.	Bales.	Prices.
April	2,800	12.18@12.30
May	53,100	12.14@12.42
June	110,000	12.26@12.52
July	65,700	12.35@12.63
August	51,900	12.45@12.70
September	6,800	12.17@12.35
October	7,000	11.56@11.70
November	2,900	11.25@11.37
December	2,200	11.25@11.35

Transferable orders issued at 12.20.

Closing Prices on Options.

Month.	Yesterday.	To-day.
April	12.51@	12.15@12.17
May	12.56@12.57	12.21@12.23
June	12.68@12.69	12.35@12.36
July	12.78@12.79	12.45@12.46
August	12.84@12.85	12.52@12.54
September	12.50@12.52	12.22@12.24
October	11.81@11.83	11.58@11.60
November	11.52@11.54	11.26@11.28
December	11.50@11.52	11.24@11.26

Yesterday's Averages on Options.

April	12.51	September	12.51
May	12.57	October	11.82
June	12.69	November	11.52
July	12.78	December	11.51
August	12.86	January	11.54

FLOUR AND MEAL—A restricted business has been reported in State and Western FLOUR, which ruled weak throughout on a comparatively liberal offering of most kinds, closing irregularly....Sales have been reported since our last of 14,500 bbls. of all grades. ....Included in the reported sales were equal to 850 bbls. low Extras, for shipment, within the range of $4 65@$5 50, for poor to very fancy, mainly at $4 85@$5; 2,900 bbls. City Mill Extras, including West India grades, within the range of $5 90 @$6 25 for ordinary to strictly choice, (fancy brands at higher figures,) and South American brands quoted at $5 20@$6 75, the latter for very fancy, (an extreme,) and poor to very fancy English brands at $4 90@$5 50; (700 bbls. City Winter Wheat Extra went at $5 50;) 2,300 bbls. Minnesota and Wisconsin clear, in lots, at $4 75@$6 25 for very poor inferior to very choice, mainly at $5@$5 75; 1,250 bbls. do. straight Extras, (these at $5 50@$6 85 for poor to strictly choice, and up to $7 25 for fancy;) 600 bbls. Patent Extras at from $6 25@$8 50, the latter for very fancy, mainly at $6 50@$7 50; 3,850 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, (these at $4 85@$7, mostly at $5@$6 25, of which about 1,600 bbls. in lots, for export, at $5 25@$6;) 500 bbls. Patent Extras, Winter, (these at $6 25@$8 50, the latter for strictly fancy, mostly at $6 25@$7 50;) 700 bbls. Superfine, these at $3 85@$4 60 for poor to very choice Spring, and $4@$4 75 for poor to fancy Winter Wheat; 1,850 bbls. No. 2, (these at $2 85@$3 75 for very poor to very choice Spring, and $3 10@$3 80 for poor to very choice Winter; very fancy went as high as $4, an extreme;) unsound and Sour Flour at from $2 85@$5 75, mostly Extras at $4@$5.... Southern Flour dull and drooping; 575 bbls. sold, in lots, chiefly Extras, at from $5 25@$7, mainly at from $6@$6 75....RYE FLOUR steady at $4 60@$4 90 for good to choice, and up to $5@$5 05 for fancy Superfine State, (only a few brands passing $4 85@$4 90;) sales noted of 350 bbls....CORN-MEAL slow of sale, with ordinary to fancy Yellow Western quoted at $2 50@$3 10, (few brands passing $2 75;) Brandywine at $2 90; sales included 50 bbls. good Yellow Western at $2 60....Corn-meal, in bags, in slack request at from 90c.@$1 25, as to quality; coarse City went at $1, against $1@$1 02 yesterday....OAT-MEAL inactive at $4 75@$6 75 for ordinary to strictly choice, (a few very choice to very fancy brands quoted at higher figures.)

FRUITS—A generally steady market has been noted, on, however, a comparatively spiritless movement, even in the leading kinds. Sales reported of 1,500 bxs. Layer Raisins at $2 25@$2 [illegible], loose Muscatels at $2 30@$2 60; 1,100 half-bxs. Valencias at 8¼c.; 300 cks. Turkey Prunes at 6c.@6½c. for old, and 7c.@7¼c. for new, 1,100 bbls. Currants at 6¼c.@6⅝c.; 800 cases Sardines at 11¾c.@11⅞c. for quarter-bxs., and 15½c. for half-bxs.

WHEAT—Winter Wheat fell again to-day about ¾c.@1½c. a bushel, rallying fitfully, but finally relapsing to heaviness, on comparatively free offerings, and a less active inquiry from all sources, as well in the speculative line as for shipment, leaving off generally at about the lowest figures of the day. Western reports during the day were of stronger, though variable, markets, under speculative manipulation, most decidedly felt at Chicago, where the operators for a rise seemed to have had the ascendency, temporarily at least. Cable advices were of drooping prices, on a very tame movement, which, with a firmer rate of ocean freights, worked against the export interest. Spring Wheat was unsettled, and slow of sale, even for early delivery. ....Sales have been reported of 1,264,000 bushels, of which 156,000 bushels for prompt delivery, including 51,000 bushels No. 1 White, early deliveries, at $1 31@$1 32, chiefly at $1 31¼, and $1 31½—16,000 bushels deliverable by 20th inst. went at $1 31¼—closing, afloat, at $1 31, (against $1 31½ yesterday;) 112,000 bushels do., April options, at $1 30½@$1 31¾, closing at $1 30½, (against $1 31¼ yesterday;) 104,000 bushels do., May options at $1 28⅜@$1 29½, closing at about $1 28¾, (against $1 29 yesterday;) 400 bushels do., steamer grade, at $1 27; 8,000 bushels Extra White, deliverable by 25th of April, at $1 25¼, for export; 6,400 bushels No. 2 White at $1 29@$1 29½; 4,000 bushels ungraded White, in store, at $1 30; 52,000 bushels No. 2 Red at $1 36@$1 37, chiefly, afloat, at $1 36½, closing at $1 36 afloat, (against $1 36¾ bid last evening;) 240,000 bushels do., April options at $1 3¾@$1 36¼, closing at $1 35¾ asked, (against $1 36½ yesterday;) 392,000 bushels do., May options, at $1 32⅝@$1 33¾, closing at $1 32⅞ bid, and $1 33 asked, (against $1 33¾ yesterday;) 152,000 bushels do., June options, (this option especially depressed,) at $1 30⅜@$1 32, closing at $1 30⅛, (against $1 32¼ yesterday;) 18,000 bushels ungraded Red at $1 33¾@$1 36; 500 bushels Mixed Winter at $1 33; 17,000 bushels choice No. 1 Green Bay Spring at $1 30, with No. 2 North-west Spring, April options, quoted at the close at $1 26⅛ bid, and do., May options, at $1 25⅜ bid, (against $1 26⅜ yesterday;) 8,500 bushels No. 3 Spring, in lots, at $1 18@$1 19.

CORN—A much lighter offering for early delivery led to a rally of about ½c.@1c. ℘ bushel, in the instance of No. 2, which was wanted, partly for contract delivery, and in Steamer Mixed, which was exceptionally scarce. In the option line, prices were also advanced a trifle on moderately active movement. The general market closed somewhat weaker....Sales have been reported of 362,000 bushels, (of which 138,000 bushels for prompt delivery,) including New-York No. 2, regular inspection, afloat, about 105,000 bushels, at 52c.@53c., closing at 52½c. afloat, (about 40,000 bushels old crop went at 53c.@53½c.—a boat-load at 53¼c.;) New-York No. 2, April options, 72,000 bushels, at 51¾c.@52c., closing at 52c., (as against 51⅝c. last evening;) do., May, 144,000 bushels at 47⅞c.@48c., (of which 32,000 bushels deliverable by 25th May, at 47½c. free on board, for export;) closing at 47⅞c.; do., June, 8,000 bushels at 47c.; New-York steamer Mixed, car lots, at 51½c.@51⅜c.—higher prices asked for towing lots—do., April options, quoted 52½c. asked; Mixed Western, ungraded, 51½c.@53½c., as to quality; New-York No. 3, about 10,000 bushels, 50½c.; New-York Yellow, 2,000 bushels, at 54½c.; No. 2 White, 2,500 bushels, at 57½c.

OATS—An advance of about ½c.@1c. a bushel occurred to-day, White showing the sharpest rise, on very limited offerings for prompt delivery, checking business, though a good demand was noted....Sales have been reported since our last of 89,000 bushels, including New-York No. 1 White, 2,800 bushels, at 47½c.@48½c., closing at 48½c. asked; New-York No. 2 White, 13,000 bushels, at 46c.@46¾c., closing at 46½c. bid, and up to 47c. asked; New-York No. 3 White, 3,300 bushels, at 44c.@44½c.; New-York No. 1 quoted at 41½c.; New-York No. 2, 22,000 bushels at 41¼c.@41¾c., nearly all at 41½c.; do. April option, 10,000 bushels, at 40¼c.; do. May, 17,000 bushels, at 38½c.@39c., (15,000 bushels at close at 38⅞c.;) No. 3, 3,500 bushels, at 40½c.; White Western, ungraded, 4,900 bushels, at 44½c.@48c., as to quality; Mixed do., 5,600 bushels, at 39c.@42c.; White State, 2,800 bushels, at 48c.@50c.; Mixed State quoted at 40½c.@42c.; No. 2 Chicago quoted at 41½c.

RYE—Quiet to-day; prime State, boat-loads, last sold at 90c., as already noted; 5,000 bushels went to-day, to complete loading, at 90½c.

BARLEY—Dull; quoted about steady; No. 1 Canada last sold at 95c.

BARLEY MALT—Inactive; quoted as before; a car-load of two-rowed State sold at 90c.

FEED—More sought after at an advance on light offerings, with 40 to 60 lb. quoted at $22 50@$23 50, selling mostly at $23; 100-lb. at $23@$24; Sharps at $24@$25.

HAY AND STRAW—A firm and fairly active market noted.

SEED—Of Clover, sales reported of about 800 bags, in lots, including very choice to fancy Western, at 6¾c.@7c., and prime State at 7c.; market somewhat firmer. The week's clearances hence for European ports have been 7,128 bbls. and 41,783 sacks Flour, 1,004,889 bushels Wheat, 1,031,337 bushels Corn, 52,162 bushels Rye, 26,120 bushels Peas.

HIDES—Quiet and irregular in prices, offerings gaining decidedly on the demand, which, at the moment, reported light.

HOPS—A less urgent call has been noted, even from brewers, and the market has been comparatively tame, with values, however, showing little change....New-York, new crop, low to strictly choice, quoted at 27c.@35c., (with very choice to very fancy quoted up to 37c.@40c., and these grades very scarce;) Eastern do. 27c.@33c.; Wisconsin do. 27c.@33c.; yearlings, 7c.@18c.; olds, all growths, 4c.@12c.; Pacific coast Hops, new, 25c.@35c.; do. olds, (nominal,) 5c.@10c....The receipts for the week were 130 bales, and since Sept. 1, 1879, as made up by Mr. Emmett Wells, 74,702 bales, against 84,371 bales same period 1878-9; export clearances since Sept. 1, 1879, 41,898 bales, against 34,889 bales same time preceding year....Imports here for the week, 84 bales, and for the season 1,523 bales.

NAVAL STORES—Resin quiet, with Strained to good Strained at $1 42½@$1 47½ and other grades proportionately; 1,600 bbls. Strained rumored sold at $1 42½. ....Tar dull and weak at from $1 90@$2 25....City Pitch at $1 90@$2....Spirits Turpentine inactive and unsettled, with merchantable quoted at the close at 33½c.@33¾c.; sales noted of 200 bbls. at 33½c.@33¾c., and 33c., the latter price for small lots.

PETROLEUM—Refined less sought after; quoted for early delivery, here, at 7⅞c....Refined, in cases, quoted at 11¼c.@11⅝c. for Standard to fancy brands.... Crude at 7¾c.@7⅞c., in shipping order, here....Naphtha at 5⅛c.@5½c....At Philadelphia, Refined Petroleum quoted at 7¾c....at Baltimore, Refined Petroleum, 7¾c....At the Petroleum Exchange, sales reported of United Certificates, of Crude, to the extraordinary extent of 75,000 bbls. here, 1,378,000 bbls. at Oil City, and 318,000 bbls. at Bradford, at 79¾c.@81¼c., closing at 79⅝c., showing a further sharp decline.

PROVISIONS—Hog products have shown a drooping tendency, but, toward the close, hardened again slightly on a fairly active movement in Lard, but otherwise a comparatively tame market....MESS PORK has been in moderate request for prompt delivery; quoted at the close at $11 25 for new and $10 75 for old; sales noted of 300 bbls., part at $10 75 for old....And in the option line, Western Mess quiet, with April options at $11@$11 05; May at $11@$11 05, and June at $11 10@$11 15; July at $11 20@$11 25. Sales reported of 250 bbls., for April, at $11 05....DRESSED HOGS in demand with City quoted at 6 5-16c.@6⅜c., and Pigs at 6⅝c. ....CUT-MEATS inactive at unaltered figures; sales of 8,000 lb. Pickled Bellies, 10 lb. average, 7¼c....BACON quiet; Long Clear quoted at 6⅞c., and Short Clear at 7¼c....Western Steam LARD has been in fair request for early delivery, but at easier prices, closing with more firmness....Sales reported of Western Steam Lard, for early delivery, to the extent of 1,550 tcs., at $7 40@$7 42½ for new, and $7 32½ for old, closing at $7 40 for new....And in the option line Western Steam Lard has been quite freely dealt in, opening weaker, but closing more firmly, April options leaving off at $7 40; May, $7 42½; June, $7 45@$7 47½, and July at $7 52½@$7 55.... Sales have been reported of Western Steam, 2,000 tcs., April, at $7 40@$7 42½; 3,000 tcs. for May, at $7 37½@$7 42½; 6,500 tcs. June, at $7 40@$7 50; 750 tcs. July, at $7 50@$7 55; 250 tcs. August, at $7 60; 250 tcs., seller's option, year, at $7 37½ and 250 tcs., buyer's option, year, at $7 50....City Steam Lard dull; quoted at the close at $7 35; sales of 50 tcs. at $7 35....Refined Lard inactive; quoted for the Continent, early delivery, at the close, $7 77½....BEEF and BEEF HAMS dull but steady.... BUTTER and CHEESE quoted somewhat steadier, on a rather better inquiry for the more desirable qualities.... EGGS fairly active within the range of 12c.@14c. for strictly good to strictly fancy marks....TALLOW steady, with sales reported of 50,000 lb. at 6 1-16c.@6⅛c.... STEARINE dull; City quoted at 8c., and Western at 7¾c. Sale noted of 15,000 lb. City at 8c....The week's export clearances hence for European ports include 2,561 pkgs. Pork, 2,045 pkgs. Beef, 32,052 pkgs. Bacon, 28,048 tcs. and pkgs. Lard, 2,734 pkgs. Butter, 9,450 pkgs. Cheese, and 838 pkgs. Tallow; also, 9,188 pkgs. Oil-cake.

SUGARS—Quoted about as before, on a dull market; 347 bags Central American sold at 7½c.

TEAS—Weak, with sales noted of only 300 half-chests Japan and 900 half-chests Green on private terms.

TOBACCO—Has been quoted steady on a moderately active movement. Sales noted of 500 hhds. Kentucky Leaf at 4c.@14c., 1,000 cases 1879 Pennsylvania on private terms; 400 cases 1878 do., 10c.@21c.; 100 cases 1878 New-England, 11c.@20c.; 300 bales Havana 85c.@$1 10....Export clearances hence, for the week, 793 hhds.

WHISKY—Quoted at $1 10 bid, but dull.

WOOL—The general market is moderately active, and values, as a rule, are quoted firm, notably so for low and medium grades, the offerings of which are on a restricted scale, while the inquiry is represented as continuing quite good for the season. Some irregularity reported in the finer grades, which attracted less attention....Sales reported of 38,000 lb. Domestic Fleece at 42c.@55c.; 1,200 lb. Scoured Territory at 82c.; 4,000 lb. do. Colorado at 76c.; 8,000 lb. Fall Texas at 32c.; 28 bales Spring California at 25½c.; 50 bales and 10,000 lb. East India, part at 45c.; 550 bales Cape at 35c.@37½c.; 200 bales Unwashed Mediterranean at 18c.; 10,000 lb. English Lambs at 50c.; 600 bales Donskoi at 30c.@40c.; 35,000 lb. Montana at 40c.; 37,000 lb. Domestic Noils at 35c.@55c.; 5,600 lb. Mexican, 10,000 lb. Oregon, 25,000 lb. Unwashed State, and 175 bags Domestic pulled on private terms.

FREIGHTS—A further slight improvement has been reported to-day in the line of contracts for Grain, accommodation for which continued in fairly active request, and offered with reserve, berth room by steam for British ports showing, at the close, decided strength for prompt and forward loading. A good demand prevailed for room for Cotton, Flour, and Provisions, (Flour and Provisions chiefly in the through freight connection,) and for Cotton for the Liverpool market rates were a trifle higher. Tonnage for Petroleum, Lumber, and general cargo met with a comparatively moderate call. Tonnage for the East Indies was inquired for. Vessels for South America continued in request. Tonnage for Coal and Ice attracted rather less attention....FOR LIVERPOOL—The engagements reported since our last have been, by steam, 4,700 bales Cotton at 3-16d.@9-32d., part through freight, and by outport steamers as low as 3-16d.; about 2,500 bales of local shipment at 7-32d.@9-32d.; 1,800 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d., (mostly through freight;) 3,400 sacks Flour and Meal at 20s.@22s. 6d., (mainly through freight;) 32,000 bushels Wheat at 6¼d.; 16,000 bushels Corn at 6¼d. ℘ 60 lb.; 8,000 bushels do. on private terms, quoted at the close at 6¼d. bid; 3,100 pks. Provisions, in lots, at 22s. 6d.@30s. (in good part through freight, and as low as 22s. 6d.;) 300 tcs. and bbls. do. at 5s. ℘ 3s. 6d. and 3s. 6d.; small lots of Butter and 8,000 bxs. Cheese at 35s.; Leather quoted at 50s., equal to about 250 tons Heavy Goods at 25s.@30s.; 2,600 pks. Measurement Goods, in lots, at 20s.@25s., (Canned Goods at 25s.;) Grape Sugar quoted at 26s.@27s. 6d.; Refined Sugar at 25s.; Syrup at 27s. 6d.; Apples at 3s.; Oysters at 4s.; Tobacco quoted at 30s. And, by sail, 16,000 bushels Corn at 5d.; 70 tons Measurement Goods at 12s. 6d.@15s.; 50 tons Heavy Goods at 17s. 6d.@20s. And by steam, from the West, of through freight, further shipment of 112,000 bushels Grain, (mainly Corn,) part by outport steamers, as low as 5¼d. ℘ bushel....FOR LONDON—By steam, 1,800 bbls. Flour, (mostly through freight,) reported at 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d.; 2,000 sacks Flour and Meal, mainly through freight, at 20s.@22s. 6d., with room for Grain quoted at the close at 7d. bid for prompt and 7¼d. for forward loading; small lots of Butter and Cheese at 37s. 6d.; 800 pks. Provisions, in lots, at 30s.@35s. ℘ ton and at 6s.@6s. 6d. ℘ tierce; small lots of Apples at 3s.; Grape Sugar quoted at 27s. 6d.; Refined Sugar at 25s.; Syrup at 27s. 6d.; 150 tons Heavy Goods, in lots, at 30s.@35s.; 1,300 pks. Measurement Goods at from 20s.@27s. 6d., (Canned Goods at 25s.@27s. 6d., part through freight.) And, by sail, small lots of Flour, in bbls., at 1s. 9d. ℘ bbl.; do. in sacks, at 17s. 6d.; 1,000 pks. Measurement Goods, in lots, at 12s. 6d.@17s. 6d.; 85 tons Heavy Goods, in lots, at 17s. 6d.@20s., mostly at 20s....FOR GLASGOW—By steam, 1,500 bbls. Flour, mostly through freight, on the basis of 2s. 6d.; 2,300 sacks Flour and Meal, chiefly through freight, within the range of 21s. 3d.@22s. 6d., chiefly at 22s. 6d.; 16,000 bushels Grain at 7d.; 8,000 bushels do. on private terms; small lots of Butter and Cheese at 35s.@37s. 6d.; 1,450 pks. Provisions, in lots, at 25s.@30s. ℘ ton, (part through freight, and by an outport steamer as low as 25s.,) and 5s. 6d. ℘ tierce, and 4s. ℘ bbl.; 200 tons Heavy Goods, in lots, at 25s.@30s., (part through freight;) 2,500 pks. Measurement Goods at 20s.@27s. 6d. (Canned Goods at 27s. 6d.) ℘ ton; Refined Sugar quoted at 25s.; Syrup at 27s. 6d.@30s.; Tobacco at 35s.@30s.; Apples at 4s. ....FOR BRISTOL—By steam, 16,000 bushels Grain at 8d. ℘ 60 lb....FOR AVONMOUTH—By steam, 24,000 bushels Grain, of which 8,000 bushels, recently, on private terms, and 16,000 bushels, to-day, at 8d. ℘ bushel....FOR BELFAST—By steam, equal to 500 tons Flour, &c., of through freight, reported on private terms. Also, a British steam-ship, 1,286 tons, hence, with general cargo, to load on berth, at current rates....FOR CORK—A British ship, 1,435 tons, with about 10,000 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, at 5s. 6d., (option of Belfast.)...FOR THE EAST COAST OF IRELAND—Three British barks, with, respectively, about 6,800, 6,000, and 5,000 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, reported at 4s. 7½d.@4s. 10½d....FOR CORK AND ORDERS—A Norwegian bark, 444 tons, hence, with about 3,000 quarters Grain at 5s. 1½d., free elevating and long lay days; another, 453 tons, hence, with about 3,000 quarters do., at 5s., prompt loading; a British steam-ship, 1,289 tons, (to arrive,) hence, with about 9,000 quarters do., at 5s.; another, hence, with about 6,500 quarters do., reported at the same rate; a Norwegian bark, 409 tons with about 3,000 quarters do., from Philadelphia, at 5s. 3d., (option of the Continent;) two British steam-ships (to arrive,) with, respectively, about 7,500 and 7,000 quarters do., from do., at 5s. 6d.; five foreign barks with, respectively, about 6,000, 5,000, 4,500, 4,200, and 4,000 quarters do., from Baltimore at 5s. 4½d.@5s. 7½d.; three do., (to arrive,) with respectively, about 6,000, 5,500, and 5,000 quarters do., from do., at 5s.; and an Italian bark, with Wheat, from Portland, Oregon, at 52s....FOR THE CONTINENT—A British bark, 800 tons, hence, with about 5,000 quarters Grain, at 4s. 9d., short lay days, (vessel to discharge between Havre and Antwerp;) another, 1,008 tons, hence, with about 7,000 quarters do., at 4s. 9d., (privilege of discharge between Bordeaux and Antwerp, excluding Rouen.)...FOR HAVRE—By steam, 16,000 bushels Grain, forward shipment, on private terms; 750 pks. provisions, in lots, at 35s. 6d., and 800 pks. Measurement Goods at 20s.@27s. 6d.... FOR ROCHEFORT—A French bark, 547 tons, hence, with about 3,500 quarters Grain, at 5s., (option of St. Nazaire.)....FOR RIVA DA SALLA—An Italian bark, 433 tons, hence, with about 3,000 quarters Grain, in bulk, reported on private terms, quoted at about 5s. 7½d....FOR LISBON—An Austrian bark, 666 tons, hence, with about 32,000 bushels Grain in Ship's bags at 14c....FOR SEVILLE—An Italian bark, 307 tons, hence, with about 1,000 bbls. Alcohol at 5s.; 4,400 cases Petroleum at 20c., and sundry lots of Measurement Goods at 15c. ℘ cubic foot....FOR BILBAO—The British brig, 355 tons, mentioned in our last as to load, hence, with Crude Petroleum, got 4s. 9d. on the bbl., (vessel previously placed under contract out and back, with general cargo, at $975.)....FOR ANTWERP—By steam, about 100 tons Provisions, in lots, at 32s. 6d.; 50 tons other Heavy Goods, in lots, at 30s.@32s. 6d., and by sail, sundry lots of Heavy Goods at 20s.@22s. 6d., and Measurement Goods at 12s. 6d.@15s.... FOR STETTIN—A German bark, hence, with general cargo, at current rates....FOR JAPAN—A foreign bark, hence, with general cargo, rumored, without reliable particulars....FOR HONG KONG—The British bark, 487 tons, mentioned in our last, as to load hence, with Petroleum, in cases, is reported as getting about $5,200, (option of Shanghai at about $6,000.).... FOR NATAL—An American brig, 348 tons, (here,) with Railroad Ties and Lumber from Fernandina, at $17....FOR THE RIVER PLATTE—An American bark, 504 tons, with Lumber, from Portland, at $14....FOR SANTOS—A British bark, 299 tons, hence, with Flour, reported at about $1 ℘ bbl....FOR RICHMOND—A schooner, 247 tons, hence, with Pig Iron, at $1 15, and Hay at $2@$2 50....FOR NEW-YORK—A British ship, 1,114 tons, with Old Rails, from Konigsberg, reported at 14s.; a British bark, 558 tons, with Iron Ore, from Bilbao, reported on private terms, quoted at about 15s., and two schooners, 180 and 179 tons, with Plaster, from Wentworth, Nova Scotia, at $2 50.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, April 9, 1880.

There was a brisk trade in live stock this morning, the arrivals being light. Prices were firm, and Sheep had an upward tendency. At Sixtieth-Street Yards horned Cattle sold at 8¼c.@10⅛c. ℘ lb., weights 5¾ to 8¼ cwt. At Harsimus Cove Yards prices ranged from 8¼c.@10⅜c. ℘ lb., weights 5¾ to 11½ cwt. From 55 to 57 lb. has been allowed net; sales chiefly on 56 lb. net. Milch Cows held on sale. Neither Bobs nor Veals were quoted. Sheep sold at $5 50@$7 30 ℘ cwt.; shorn Sheep, 4½c.@5c. ℘ lb.; cull Sheep, 6c. ℘ lb.; Ewes, 5½c. ℘ lb.; Lambs, 8¼c. ℘ lb.; Spring Lambs, $5 50 ℘ head. The flocks as above reported ranged from common to good. There were no live Hogs on sale; City dressed opened at 6¼c.@6⅜c. ℘ lb.; market Pigs, 6⅝c. ℘ lb.

SALES.

At Sixtieth-Street Yards—E. C. Coon sold for self 15 Illinois Steers, 9⅛c. ℘ lb., weight 7 cwt., scant. Vogel & Regensstein sold for Myer & Regenstein 360 Illinois Steers: 115 head, 9⅛c. ℘ lb., 121 head, 9⅛c. ℘ lb., 124 head, 9¼c.@10c. ℘ lb., with $50 50 off and $27 on the herd, weights 6, 7, to 8¼ cwt. F. Joseph sold for self 136 Illinois Steers: 53 head, 9⅛c. ℘ lb., 42 head, 9⅛c.@9⅞c. ℘ lb., 41 head, 10c. ℘ lb., with $28 off and $29 50 on the herd, weights 5¾, 6¾, to 7¾ cwt., 2 Oxen, 8¾c. ℘ lb., weight 8¾ cwt. D. Waixel sold for Isaac Waixel 180 Illinois Steers: 105 head, 8⅞c.@9⅞c. ℘ lb., 34 head, 9⅞c.@10⅛c. ℘ lb., also $44 50 off and $8 on the herd, weights 5¾, 6¾, to 8¼ cwt. Davis & Hallenbeck sold 663 Illinois Sheep: 563 head, 91½ to 92¾ lb., $6 50@$6 85 ℘ cwt.; 140 head, 116 lb., 7c. ℘ lb.; 46 State Lambs, 79 lb., 8¼c. ℘ lb. J. H. Hume sold 359 Western Sheep, 91½ to 109¾ lb., $6 50@$7 30 ℘ cwt.; 15 Virginia Spring Lambs at $4 ℘ head.

At Harsimus Cove Yards—Coney & McPherson sold for Wilkerson & Co. 15 Bulls, 1,540 lb., $3 80 ℘ cwt.; for A. M. Bastable 17 State-fed Virginia Steers, 9⅞c. ℘ lb., weight 7¾ cwt., strong; for Haskess & Co. 17 Ohio Steers: 10 head, 9¼c. ℘ lb., 6 head, 10c. ℘ lb., with $10 off 18 head, 1 Steer, 10½c. ℘ lb., weights 6¾, 7¼, to 11¼ cwt.; on commission 159 Illinois Steers: 51 head, 9c.@9¼c. ℘ lb., 72 head, 9⅜c. ℘ lb., 36 head, 10c.@10¼c. ℘ lb., weights 6¼, 7½ to 8 cwt. W. Seigel sold for self and Morris 112 Illinois Steers, 9¼c. ℘ lb., with $113 on the herd, weight 7 cwt. F. Samuels sold for self 48 Illinois Steers, 9¾c. ℘ lb., with 90c. on ℘ head on 24 head, weights 7 to 7½ cwt. S. G. Culver sold for J. Taylor 35 Illinois Steers, 9¼c.@9½c. ℘ lb., weights 6½ to 6¾ cwt., strong; for S. W. Allerton 40 Illinois Steers: 16 head, 9¼c. ℘ lb., 20 head, 9½c. ℘ lb., with $22 50 off and $16 on the herd, weights 6¾ to 7¼ cwt. S. O'Donnell sold for S. W. Allerton 17 Illinois Steers, 9c.@9⅞c. ℘ lb., with $17 on the lot, weights 5¾ to 7¾ cwt. Toffey & Sons sold for A. Vogel 33 Illinois Steers, 9¼c.@9⅞c. ℘ lb., with $5 off and $22 on the herd, weight 7 cwt. scant; for N. Morris, 63 Illinois Steers, 9¼c.@9¾c. ℘ lb., weights 7 to 7½ cwt. J. F. Sadler sold on commission 15 Indiana Steers, 9c. ℘ lb., weight 8 cwt.; 18 Ohio Steers, 9c. ℘ lb., weight 6¼ cwt.; 65 Iowa Steers: 16 head, 9¼c. ℘ lb., 34 head, 9¼c. ℘ lb., 15 head, 10c. ℘ lb., with 50c. off ℘ head, weights 7 to 8 cwt.; 98 Missouri Steers: 35 head, 9¼c. ℘ lb., 17 head, 9¼c. ℘ lb., 66 head, 9⅞c. ℘ lb., weights 6½ to 7¼ cwt.; 437 shorn Ohio Sheep, 99 lb., 4⅛c. ℘ lb.; 151 Michigan Sheep, 99 lb., 7¼c. ℘ lb. Newton & Holmes sold 5 Bulls, 1,700 to 2,220 lb., $3 70@$4 25 ℘ cwt.; 6 Oxen, 8¼c.@9c. ℘ lb., with $5 off on 2 head, weights 8½ to 10 cwt.; 4 Ohio Steers, 9c.@10⅛c. ℘ lb., weights 8 to 9 cwt., strong; 267 shorn Ohio Sheep, 82 to 89 lb., $4 50@$4 80 ℘ cwt. M. Goldschmidt sold for self 5 Bulls, 1,536 lb., 3¼c. ℘ lb.; 189 Missouri Steers: 5 head, 9c. ℘ lb., 38 head, 9⅛c. ℘ lb., with $31 off on 31 head, 65 head, 9¾c. ℘ lb., with $8 on 6 head, 11 head, 10c. ℘ lb., with $11 off the lot, weights 6 to 7½ cwt. Judd & Buckingham sold 562 shorn Ohio Sheep, 85½ to 86 lb., $4 50@$4 68¾ ℘ cwt.; 116 Culls, 73 to 76 lb., 5c. ℘ lb.; 226 woolly Illinois Sheep, 122 lb., 7c. ℘ lb. Kase & Pidcock sold 456 shorn Ohio Sheep, 103 lb., 5c. ℘ lb.; 151 woolly Michigan Sheep, 111 lb., 7¼c. ℘ lb.; 8 Jersey Ewes, 94 lb., 5¼c. ℘ lb.; 9 Spring Lambs at $5 50 ℘ head.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals at Sixtieth-Street Yards for yesterday and to-day: 1,001 head of horned Cattle, 3 Cows, 885 Veals and Calves, 3,875 Sheep and Lambs.

Fresh arrivals at Fortieth-Street Hog Yards for yesterday and to-day: 3,969 Hogs.

Fresh arrivals at Harsimus Cove Yards for yesterday and to-day: 991 head of horned Cattle, 30 Calves, 4,679 Sheep and Lambs, 3,365 Hogs.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 9.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 2,227 head; total for the week thus far, 12,425 head, for the same time last week, 10,505 head; consigned through, 615 cars; market active and a shade higher for shipping grades; sales of fair to good native shipping Steers at $4 40@$4 80; all sold; no choice offering. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 3,800 head; total for the week thus far, 14,800 head; for the same time last week 18,700 head; consigned through, 40 cars; market active demand, and prices have advanced 15c. to 20c.; Eastern advices cause activity; sales of fair to good wool Sheep at $6 20@$6 25; extra, $6 90@$6 75; fair to good clipped, $4@$4 50; best grades disposed of. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 5,980 head; total for the week thus far, 29,835 head; for the same time last week, 27,515 head; consigned through, 167 cars; market dull and lower for Yorkers; sales of light Yorkers at $4 40@$4 55; good to choice, $4 65@$4 75; medium and heavy grades, $4 70@$4 85; fair ends, $4 10@$4 50, coarse and common, $3@$4; Pigs, $4 15@$4 20.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 9.—The *Drovers' Journal* reports: Hogs—Receipts, 16,000 head; shipments, 7,000 head; market fairly active throughout and steady; mixed packing, $4 20@$4 40; choice heavy, $4 50@$4 70; light, $4 30@$4 50; all sold. Cattle—Receipts, 3,200 head; shipments, 4,000 head; exports, strong demand at $5 20@$5 55; good shipping, $4 30@$4 80; butchers' strong and firm at $2 20@$4; Bulls dull and neglected; stockers and heifers, $2 90@$4 10. Sheep—Receipts, 300 head; market firmer; clipped, $3 30; common to medium, $4 50@$5; good to choice, $5 30@$6 25.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 9.—Hogs active; light to heavy Yorkers, $4 10@$4 40; bacon, $4 40@$4 45; heavy butchers, $4 50@$4 65; receipts, 6,500 head; shipments, 2,600 head. Cattle in active demand and firmer; supply light, mainly of fair to good shipping Steers, 1,100 to 1,500 lb. average, which were quickly taken at $4 30@$5 10; butchers' stuff scarce and firm; Cows and Heifers, $2 75@$3 50; feeders, $3 75@$4 10; receipts, 1,000 head; shipments, 600 head. Sheep scarce and wanted; fair to fancy, $4 50@$6; receipts, 200 head; shipments, none.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 9.—Cattle—Receipts, 755 cars, against 780 last week; offerings chiefly good weight native butchering cattle; market shows a decline of 12c.@15c. ℘ 100 lb. Milch Cows quiet; the market ranges from $30@$50, with a large run; Veal Calves—market lower; Veals, 5c.@6c. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 86 cars, a decrease of 1,000 head compared with last week; market shows a decline of ¼c. on both Sheep and Lambs; prime bunches of Sheep brought 7c.; outside figures on Lambs, 7¾c.; common to choice Sheep, 6c.@7c.; common to extra Canada Lambs at 7c.@8c.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 9.—Flour steady and unchanged; Western Springs, $5@$5 75; Minnesotas, $5 50@$6 50; Winter, $5 50@$7. Wheat unsettled but generally lower, closing strong; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 12½; No. 2 Chicago Spring, $1 10⅛@$1 11, cash; $1 11, April; $1 12⅛ bid, May; $1 11⅛ June. Corn heavy, dull, weak, and lower, 34⅝c.@35c. cash; 31⅞c., April; 35⅝c.@36c., May; 36⅛c.@36¼c., June. Oats unsettled and lowest 26c. cash; 30⅝c. bid, May and June. Rye steady, with a fair demand. Barley steady, with a fair demand. Flax-seed, $1 45@$1 50. Pork dull, weak, and lower, closing strong at $10 17½@$10 20, cash and May; $10 32½@$10 35, June. Lard steady, with a fair demand, at $6 95, cash; $6 95@$6 97½, May; $7 05, June. Bulk-meats easier; Shoulders, $3 95; Short Rib, $6 30; Short Clear, $6 50. Eggs, 9½c.@10c. Whisky steady and unchanged at $1 07. Receipts—Flour, 14,000 bbls.; Wheat, 27,000 bushels; Corn, 86,000 bushels; Oats, 27,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels; Barley, 15,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 11,000 bbls.; Wheat, 22,000 bushels; Corn, 418,000 bushels; Oats, 24,000 bushels; Rye, 2,300 bushels; Barley, 10,000 bushels. At the close: Wheat easier and ¼c. lower. Corn easier and ¼c. lower. Oats easier and ⅛c. lower. Pork easier and 2½c. lower. Lard unchanged.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 9.—Flour dull; the higher grades have declined; Superfine, $4 50@$4 75; Double Extra, $5@$5 25; Treble do., $5 50@$5 75; high grades, $5 75@$6 87½. Corn quiet but steady at 51c.@55c. Oats steady at 42c. Corn-meal quiet at $2 30. Hay dull; prime, $16@$18; choice, $21@$22. Pork quiet and weak at $11 62½@$11 75. Lard steady; tierce, 7c.@7¼c.; keg, 8¼c. Bulk-meats scarce and firm; Shoulders—Loose, 4½c., packed, 4¾c.; Clear Rib, 6⅝c.; Clear Sides, 6¾c.@6⅞c. Bacon scarce and firm; Shoulders, 5½c.; Clear Rib, 7⅜c.; Clear Sides, 7½c. Sugar-cured Hams in good demand at full prices; canvased, 9½c.@10½c. Whisky dull; Western rectified, $1 05@$1 10. Coffee quiet; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 13¾c.@16c. Sugar in good demand at full prices; common to good common, 6⅝c.@7¼c.; fair to fully fair, 7⅛c.@7⅝c.; prime to choice, 7¾c.@8⅛c.; Yellow Clarified, 8⅝c.@8⅞c. Molasses active and firm; common, 30c.@35c.; fair, 38c.@39c.; Centrifugal 30c.@40c.; prime to choice, 40c.@52c. Rice firm; Louisiana, ordinary to choice, 5½c.@7½c. Fine scarce and firm at $1 10@$1 15. Exchange—New-York, sight, $2 50 ℘ $1,000 premium; bankers' sterling, $4 86⅞.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., April 9.—Wool steady and firm; sales are temporarily light but the consumption is enormous and supply very small. Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia—XX and above, 55c.@58c.; X, 55c.@58c.; medium, 60c.@67½c.; coarse, 55c.@60c.; New-York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western—Fine or X and XX, 52½c.@55c.; medium, 62½c.@64c.; coarse, 56c.@59c. Washed Combing and Delaine—Fine Washed Delaine, X and XX, 60c.; medium Washed Combing and Delaine, 68c.@70c.; coarse do. do., 60c.@65c.; Canada Washed Combing, 65c.; Tub-washed—Choice, 68c.@70c.; fair, 65c.@65c. Unwashed Combing and Delaine—Medium Unwashed Combing and Delaine, 46c.@50c.; coarse do. do., 42c.@45c. Bright Unwashed Clothing—Fine or X and XX, 40c.@42c.; medium, 45c.@47½c.; coarse, 40c.@45c. Dark, Earthy Unwashed Clothing—Fine, 30c.@35c.; medium, 38c.@40c.; coarse, 35c.@40c. Oregon—Fine, 40c.@45c.; medium, 45c.@50c.; coarse, 40c.@45c. California—Fine, 35c.@40c.; medium, 35c.@40c.; coarse, 35c.@37c. New-Mexican and Colorado—Fine, 28c.@30c.; medium, 37c.@40c.; coarse, carpet Wool, 28c.@30c.; Pulled, extra Merino, 50c.@55c.; Super, 55c.@62½c.; Lambs' Super, 57c.@60c.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 9.—Flour dull and lower; fancy, $4 55, all the year; choice, $5 22½ asked; Family, $4 85, April. Wheat lower at opening, declined sharply, and closed with a slight reaction; No. 2 Red Fall, $1 16@$1 16½, cash; $1 15¾@$1 17¼, April; $1 14¼@$1 13, May; $1 08¼@$1 10¼, June; 95¼c.@97c., July; 91⅞c.@93c., all the year; No. 3 do., $1 08; No. 4 do., $1 01¼@$1 02. Corn lower at 34c.@34¼c., cash; 34c.@34¼c., April; 34¼c.@34⅝c., May; 34¼c., June; 34⅜c.@34⅞c., July. Oats lower at 31⅝c., cash; 31⅛c., May; 31⅝c., June. Rye dull at 70c. bid. Barley dull and unchanged. Whisky steady at $1 06. Pork dull and lower; jobbing, $10 50. Bulk-meats dull and about 10c. lower to sell. Lard dull at $6 85, bid. Bacon lower; Clear Rib, $6 90; Clear Sides, $7 10. Receipts—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; Wheat, 46,000 bushels; Corn, 61,000 bushels; Oats, 10,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels; Barley, 4,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 6,000 bbls.; Wheat, 21,000 bushels; Corn, 16,000 bushels; Barley, 2,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 9.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat unsettled and lower at $1 18@$1 20; receipts, 2,800 bushels; shipments, 4,300 bushels. Corn dull at 41c. Oats easier at 36c.@37c. Rye dull and drooping at 80c. Barley active and firm; No. 2 Fall, 95c.; Extra No. 3 Fall, 92c. Pork dull and nominal at $10 50@$10 75. Lard dull and lower at $6 90@$6 95. Bulk-meats weaker; Shoulders, $4; Clear Rib, $6 25; Clear Sides, $6 60. Bacon dull; Shoulders, 4¾c.; Clear Rib, 7c.; Clear Sides, 7½c. Whisky in good demand at $1 05. Butter active but lower; choice Dairy, 24c.@26c.; choice Roll, 20c.@23c. Sugar steady; hards, 10c.@10¾c.; New-Orleans, 7⅛c.@8¼c. Hogs steady and firm; common, $3 50@$4 25; light, $4 25@$4 60; packing, $4 30@$4 65; butchers', $4 65@$4 75; receipts, 1,800 head; shipments, 1,700 head.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 9.—Flour unchanged. Wheat dull and nominal. Corn dull; holding No. 2 Toledo at 43½c.@44c. Oats quiet. Barley in fair demand; sales, 4,000 bushels Canada on private terms. Rye inactive. Seeds active; sales, 800 bags Timothy at $2 90@$3; 500 bags of medium Clover at $4 40@$4 75; 360 bags of large Clover at $4 70@$5. Railroad Freights—To New-York—Wheat, 9c.; Corn, 8½c.; Oats, 5½c. Receipts—Railroad—Flour, 2,800 bbls.; Wheat, 15,000 bushels; Corn, 57,000 bushels; Oats, 15,400 bushels; Barley, 2,400 bushels; Rye, 800 bushels. Lake—Wheat, 46,215 bushels; Corn, 136,400 bushels; Barley, 7,300 bushels. Shipments—Railroads—Flour, 2,800 bbls.; Wheat, 32,000 bushels; Corn, 54,400 bushels; Oats, 14,700 bushels; Barley, 2,400 bushels; Rye, 800 bushels.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 9.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat opened firm, declined ½c., and closed firm; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, $1 20; do. soft, $1 15; No. 2 Milwaukee, regular, $1 06¾, fresh, $1 09½, cash; $1 06⅝, April; $1 11¼, May; $1 11¼, June; No. 3 do., 96c.; No. 4 do., 92c.; Rejected, 84c. Corn steady; No. 2, 34½c.@34¾c. Oats quiet; No. 2, 28¾c.@29c. Rye in fair demand and firm; No. 1, 76½c. Barley higher; No. 2 Spring, 80c. Provisions quiet and drooping. Mess Pork dull at $10 10, cash and May; $10 25, June. Lard—Prime steam, $6 95, cash and May; $7 05, June. Live Hogs dull and unchanged at $4 20@$4 40. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 5¼c.; Corn do., 5c. Receipts—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; Wheat, 10,000 bushels; Barley, 6,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; Wheat, 3,700 bushels; Barley, 10,000 bushels.

OSWEGO, N. Y., April 9.—Flour steady; Clean, $5 90@$6 65; No. 1 Spring, $5 50@$5 75; Amber Winter, $6 70@$6 95; White Winter, $6 80@$7 05; Double Extra, $6 90@$7 15; new process, $7 70@$8 15; Graham, $6 55@$6 80; sales, 740 bbls. Wheat unchanged; No. 1 Minnesota Spring, $1 36; Red State, $1 33; White do., $1 30. Corn dull and unchanged; Western Mixed, 55c. Barley steady and unchanged; No. 1 Canada, 86c.@88c. Corn-meal steady and unchanged; bolted, $29; unbolted, $20@$21. Mill-feed scarce and firm; Shorts and Shipstuffs, $21; Middlings, $22. Receipts—Lake—Barley, 5,500 bushels. Lumber, 445,000 feet. Shipments—Railroads—Flour, 725 bbls.; Barley, 6,000 bushels; Lumber, 140,000 feet.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 9.—Flour easier; Extra, $4 10@$4 25; do. Family, $4 75; A No. 1, $5 25; Fancy, $5 75@$6. Wheat quiet at $1 12@$1 15. Corn steady; No. 2 White, 42½c.@43c.; do. Mixed, 40c.@40½c. Oats quiet; No. 2 White, 38c.; do. Mixed, 36c. Rye steady at 80c.@82c. Pork quiet at $11 50. Lard quiet; prime Steam, $7. Bulk-meats quiet; Shoulders, 4c.@4¼c.; Clear Rib, 6⅜c.@6⅞c.; Clear Sides, 6⅝c. Bacon quiet; Shoulders, 4¾c.; Clear Rib, 7c.@7¼c.; Clear Sides, 7⅛c.@7½c. Sugar-cured Hams, 9c.@10½c. Whisky steady at $1 05.

DETROIT, April 9.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat easier; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 18¾, spot and April; $1 18½, May; $1 17, June. Corn steady and in moderate demand; No. 1 Yellow, 43½c.; High Mixed, 43c.; No. 1 Mixed, 42c.; No. 2 do., 42c. Oats in very light request; No. 1 White, 37½c.; No. 2 do., 36c.; No. 1 Mixed, 35½c.; No. 2 do., 35c. Clover-seed very firm, more buyers than sellers; $4 10 asked, $4 bid for prime. Receipts—Flour, 400 bbls.; Wheat, 5,000 bushels; Corn, 1,900 bushels; Oats, 2,200 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 1,100 bbls.; Wheat, 6,000 bushels; Corn, 1,400 bushels; Oats, 1,800 bushels.

TOLEDO, Ohio, April 9.—Wheat opened weak, but closed firm; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 15; Amber Michigan, $1 21¼; No. 2 Red Winter, spot and April, $1 21; May, $1 21½; June, $1 18½; July, $1 08½. Corn weak; High Mixed, 40⅛c.; No. 2, spot, May, and June, 39⅞c.; Rejected, 38⅛c.; damaged, 37c. Oats steady; No. 2, 33⅝c. At the close—Wheat weak; No. 2 Red Winter, April, $1 21⅛; May, $1 22; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 15¼. Receipts—Wheat, 42,000 bushels; Corn, 45,000 bushels; Oats, 68,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 31,000 bushels; Corn, 38,000 bushels.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 9.—Spirits of Turpentine dull at 30c. Resin dull at $1 12½ for Strained; $1 15 for good Strained. Tar steady at $1 40. Crude Turpentine steady at $1 25 for hard, $2 25 for Yellow Dip, $2 50 for Virgin. Corn unchanged.

FALL RIVER, Mass., April 9.—The Printing Cloth market has been quiet in demand and previous quotations are without change.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 9.—Petroleum quiet at 7¾c. for Standard White.

PEORIA, Ill., April 9.—Highwines steady at 105½.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 9.—Cotton irregular; unsettled; Middling, 12⅛c.; Low Middling, 11⅞c.; Good Ordinary, 11⅛c.; net receipts, 1,522 bales; gross, 1,612 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 11 bales; sales, 3,000 bales; stock, 248,279 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 14,009 bales; gross, 15,090 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 15,686 bales; to France, 7,067 bales; to the Continent, 5,881 bales; coastwise, 2,716 bales; sales, 28,300 bales.

SAVANNAH, April 9.—Cotton dull; Middling, 12⅛c.; Low Middling, 12c.; Good Ordinary 11⅛c.; net receipts, 63 bales; exports, coastwise, 680 bales; sales, last evening, 200 bales; stock, 19,899 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 1,365 bales; gross, 1,279 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,328 bales; to the Continent, 1,565 bales; coastwise, 1,456 bales; sales, 2,500 bales.

MOBILE, April 9.—Cotton weak and irregular; Middling, 12⅛c.; Low Middling, 11⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 11¼c.; net receipts, 248 bales; exports, coastwise, 39 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 37,439 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 1,376 bales; gross, 1,382 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,676 bales; coastwise, 1,146 bales; sales, 4,300 bales.

CHARLESTON, April 9.—Cotton dull; heavy; Middling, 12⅝c.; Low Middling, 12⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 12⅛c.; net receipts, 268 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 38,692 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 2,126 bales; exports, to the Continent, 2,825 bales; coastwise, 835 bales; sales, 2,050 bales.

AUGUSTA, April 9.—Cotton dull; Middling, 12c.; Low Middling, 11¾c.; Good Ordinary, 11⅛c.; receipts, 59 bales; sales, 129 bales; stock—1880, 13,708 bales; 1879, 9,976 bales. Weekly—Receipts, 786 bales; shipments, 686 bales; sales, 600 bales.

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, April 9—12:30 P. M.—United States 4½ ℘ cent. bonds, 111½; new 5s, 105⅝; Atlantic and Great Western first mortgage Trustees' certificates, 87⅛; do. second mortgage, 34½; New-Jersey Central Consols, 107; Erie, 46⅞; do. second Consols, 93⅞; Illinois Central, 110¾; Pennsylvania Central, 54⅛.

1:30 P. M.—Atlantic and Great Western second mortgage Trustees' certificates, 34; British Consols, 98 7-16 for money, and 98½ for the account.

3:30 P. M.—Atlantic and Great Western first mortgage Trustees' certificates, 58; do. second mortgage, 33¾; New-York Central, 137.

4 P. M.—United States 4 ℘ cent. bonds, 109½; Atlantic and Great Western second mortgage Trustees' certificates, 35¾; Illinois Central, 111; Pennsylvania Central, 54⅛; Reading, 36¼; Erie second Consols, 94½.

4:30 P. M.—Erie, 46; New-York Central, 136½. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £73,000.

LIVERPOOL, April 9—3:30 P. M.—Cotton—The sales of the day included 5,650 bales American. Futures—Uplands, Low Middling clause, May and June delivery, 7½d.

4:30 P. M.—Cotton—Futures—Uplands, Low Middling clause, April delivery, 7⅛d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, April and May delivery, 7⅛d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, July and August delivery, 7¼d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, September and October delivery, 7 3-32d.

5:15 P. M.—Cotton—Futures, Uplands, Low Middling clause, April delivery, 7 3-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, April and May delivery, 7 3-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, May and June delivery, 7 [illegible]; Uplands, Low Middling clause, August and September delivery, 7 5-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, September and October delivery, 7 1-16d.; also, 7 1-32d.; Futures closed heavy. Refined Petroleum, 8¼d. ℘ gallon. Spirits of Turpentine, 43s. ℘ cwt. Breadstuffs—Corn, 5s. 3d.@5s. 9½d. ℘ cental for new Mixed Western.

LONDON, April 9—4 P. M.—Linseed-oil, 23s. 6d. [illegible] London, Spirits of Turpentine, 35s.@35s. ℘ cwt.; Sugar, 26s. ℘ cwt. for Cuba Centrifugal polarising 96°, and 22s. 9d.@23s. for Cuba Muscovado fair refining afloat.

MANCHESTER, April 9.—The market for Yarns and Fabrics is quiet and unchanged; 26-inch 66-reed printers, 29 yards, 4 lb. 2 ounces, 4s. 9d.; 39-inch, 60-reed gold end shirtings, 37½ yards, 8 lb. 4 ounces, 7s. 9d.@8s. No. 40 mule-twist, fair second quality, 1s.@1s. ¼d.

BREMEN, April 9.—Petroleum, 7 marks 35 pfennigs. Wilcox's Lard closed at 40¾ marks ℘ 110 lb.

ANTWERP, April 9.—Petroleum, 19f. for fine pale American. Wilcox's Lard closed at 106f. ℘ 100 kilos.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Friday, April 9:

Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, J. S. Potter, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story brick shop, with lot 20.7 by 56.10, No. 386 Water-st., north side, 113.6 feet west of Montgomery-st., for $3,000 to Manhattan Savings Institution, plaintiff.

Hugh N. Camp, foreclosure sale, A. C. Brown, Esq., Referee, sold the two two-story brick buildings and three-story brick building, with plot of land 92.5 by 27.8 by 95.7 by 47.1, Nos. 152 and 158 4th-av., south-west corner of 14th-st., for $64,000, to George L. Kent, plaintiff.

A. H. Muller & Son, partition sale, Henry H. Anderson, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story brick building, with lot 19.8 by 76, No. 635 2d-av., west side, 118.6 feet north of 34th-st., for $10,900, to Moses Stern.

Scott & Myers, foreclosure sale, Nathaniel A. Prentiss, Esq., Referee, sold one lot, 25 by 100.11, on West 107th-st., south side, 325 feet west of 9th-av., for $2,000, to William P. Ketcham, plaintiff, and one lot, 25 by 100.11, on West 118th-st., south side, 150 feet west of 5th-av., for $8,000, to William P. Ketcham, plaintiff.

M. A. J. Lynch, foreclosure sale, B. E. McCafferty, Esq., Referee, sold the two-story frame dwelling, with lot 20 by 100.11, No. 128 East 117th-st., south side, 259.11 feet east of 4th-av., for $3,900, to Mary H. Drake, plaintiff.

Van Tassel & Kearney offered two lots, each 25 by 100, on Willard-av., n. s., 150 feet east of 3d-av., Woodlawn Heights, which were knocked down to W. J. Johnston for $200 each.

The remaining sales were adjourned as follows: Sale by C. S. Brown of the house, with lot, No. 51 West 9th-st., east of 6th-av., to April 14, and sale by E. F. Raymond of the house, with lot, No. 121 East 40th-st., west of Lexington-av., and stable, with lots, Nos. 45 and 47 East 41st-st., to April 16.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, April 9.

James-st., No. 22; Amos R. Eno and wife to Salmon C. Eno	nom.
118th-st., s. s., 260.8 ft. w. of Avenue A., 16.8 by 100.10 Isaac E. Wright and wife to John E. Smith	$6,500
34th-st., s. s., 206.9 ft. w. of 2d-av., 18.3x98.9; Charles C. Brooks to Joseph L. West	13,035
Lexington-av., n. w. corner of 116th-st., 24x100.11; D. Slevin and wife to Nannie S. O'Neill	6,500
54th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 5th-av., 22.6x100; George M. Groves and another to W. Wheeler Smith	24,500
11th-st., No. 282 West, 25x95; C. H. Simmons and wife the North Baptist Church	20,500
11th-st., No. 286 West, 25.10x116x24.6x116; Elias A. Day and wife to the North Baptist Church	7,406
3d-st., s. s., 50.5 ft. w. of Lewis-st., 20.2½x52.3x20x55.4½; David Lehmann and wife to Isaiah Friedner	4,500
Avenue A, w. s., 70.4 ft. s. of 71st-st., 25x100; Helen Langdon to Thomas McMahon	2,500
Chrystie-st., No. 7, 25x147; William T. Horn, Executor, and others to Pauline A. Wagner	8,150
118th-st., s. s., 192.6 ft. w. of 3d-av., 42.8x100.11x97.8x34.6x31.6x75.8¼; Merritt Trimble and wife to Spencer A. Fanning	5,500
Same property; Spencer A. Fanning to John H. Deane	5,515
Same property; John H. Deane and wife to Ann E. Davis	6,000
125th-st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of 1st-av., 75x100.11; Reformed Low Dutch Church at Harlem to S. A. Fanning	9,750
Same property; Spencer A. Fanning to John H. Deane	9,765
104th-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 1st-av., 75x100.8; William A. Miles and another, Executors, &c., to Spencer A. Fanning	3,750
Same property; Spencer A. Fanning to John H. Deane	3,765
Pearl-st., No. 442; A. Kaufmann and others to Abraham Kaufmann	27,000
85th-st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x96x irregular; I. Wormser and others to Edward Clark	5,000
Thompson-st., No. 208, 25x100; John J. Thomasson to Garret Kouwenhoven	6,500
115th-st., n. s., 131 ft. e. of 4th-av., 17.10½x100.11; Johanna Lalor and husband to David Butsky	11,000
31st-st., No. 15 West, 25x98.9; Albert L. David to Julia S. Newman	30,000
150th-st., s. s., 244 ft. w. of Mott-av., 18.6x100; Mary A. Turner and husband to Caroline M. Gale	8,000
5th-av., e. s., 69 ft. n. of 19th-st., 22.6x100; Mary S. Chilton, Executrix, &c., to Virginia Taylor and another	50,000
Same property; Mary S. Chilton to Virginia Taylor and another	nom.
2d-av., w. s., 25.5 ft. n. of 53d-st., 50x81.5; Salomon Ullman and wife to A. Ullman	nom.
Same property; Abraham Ullman to Regina Ullman	nom.
85th-st., s. s., 120.6 ft. w. of 2d-av., 60x102.2; John Baier and wife to Otto W. Loeffler	12,500
Fulton-av., w. s., 50.4½ ft. s. of Public-square, 50.4½x211x50.11x211; Anna M. Fahs and husband to Louis Koch	2,500
Hester-st., No. 101, 22x50; Delia Woodruff to T. Quinn	nom.
Lexington-av., n. e. corner of 80th-st., 45x100; Jacob Vanderpool and wife to Gerard M. Barretto	16,000
77th-st., No. 419 East, 25x102.2; James McEvoy to Edmund S. Price	nom.
Same property; Edmund S. Price to Elizabeth McEvoy	nom.
93d-st., s. s., 255 ft. e. of 4th-av., 50x100.8½; William B. Simpson and wife to J. B. Squier	9,000
9th-av., w. s., 100.5 ft. n. of 88th-st., 50x100; William F. Lott and wife to J. N. Beekman and another	12,000
87th-st., s. s., 430 ft. e. of 7th-av., 20x100.8; James Meagher and wife to Augusta B. Tainter	26,000
46th-st., No. 26 East, 20x100.5; C. P. Hemenway and others, Trustees, &c., to R. Olyphant	26,000
Same property; C. P. Hemenway and wife to R. Olyphant	nom.
135th-st., n. s., 226.6 ft. w. of Willis-av., 20x100; S. Eason and wife to Hannah M. Hunt	4,760
43d-st., No. 521 West, 25x100.5; Victorine Bissell to John Totten	4,000
71st-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x100.5; Thomas N. J. Fowler and wife to A. B. Scott and another	6,250
69th-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 8th-av., 50x112.5x53.3x95.11; T. N. J. Fowler and wife to A. B. Scott and another	15,000
70th-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x100.5; Thomas N. J. Fowler and wife to A. B. Scott and another	6,000
King's Bridge road, n. s., 12th Ward, 268.6x562.9x irregular; Robert Bonner to Alexander M. Hays	24,000
8th-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of Avenue A., 25x58.4; John Steward, Jr., and others to Margaret F. Butler	870
Same property; Florence Butler and wife to Thomas Murphy	600

LEASES RECORDED.

Brodt, Elizabeth E., to Nicholas Henry; No. 662 6th-av., 20 years, rent	$1,800
Delano, F. H., and others, Trustees, &c., to G. Steinbrecher; n. s. 3d-st., 116.11 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x96.2, 20 years, rent	325
Ehrhart, F., to G. Wahlheimer; part of building s. w. corner of 2d-av. and 4th-st., 5 years, rent	1,200
Ferris, Warren, to J. Vegas; No. 543½ 6th-av., 5 years, rent	780
Freligh, M., to A. Hohle; No. 26 Division-st., 5 years, rent	900
Haley, Thomas, to William Kelly; n. s. 47th-st., 150 ft. w. of 11th-av., 50x100.5, 5 years, rent	240
Henderson, J. C., to M. Schaefer and another; s. w. corner of 3d-av. and 59th-st., 5 lots, 15½ years, rent	7,500
Kalisky, J. R., to Augusta Phillips; No. 654 8th-av., 2 years, rent	2,000
Kelly, F. A., and others, Trustees, &c., to F. Ehrhart; No. 67 2d-av., 5 years, rent	1,400
Reilly, H., to S. Nelson, building n. w. corner of 9th-av. and 46th-st., 5 years, rent	1,500
Southmayd, C. F., and others, Trustees, &c., to L. Goldstrom and wife; s. s. 1st-av., 21.9 ft. s. of 8th-st., 21.7x67.2, 20 years, rent	800
Volting, Charles, to George McGowan; No. 1,123 Second-av., 3 years, rent	1,080

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Atterbury, Olivia, and husband, to A. Merrihew, s. w. corner of Madison-av. and 67th-st., 1 year	$4,500
Barretto, G. M., to J. Vanderpool; n. e. corner of Lexington-av. and 80th-st., 1 year	15,000
Campbell, J., to the New-York Savings Bank; n. s. 59th-st., e. of 1st-av., 1 year	13,000
Davis, Ann E., and husband, to J. H. Deane; s. s. 118th-st., w. of 3d-av., 3 months	3,500
Diehl, Wilhelmina, and husband to Regina T. Kappes; s. s. 128th-st., w. of 3d-av., 5 years	2,500
Gale, Caroline M., to Mary A. Turner; s. s. 150th-st., w. of Mott-av., 2 mortgages	4,750
Gould, Nap., and wife to Ann Woods; w. s. Brewer-av., 1 year	200
Hardy, William, and wife to Thomas R. Tappin, Executor, &c.; s. s. 133d-st., w. of 5th-av., 1 year	2,000
Hays, Alexander M., to R. Bonner; w. s. King's Bridge road, 12th Ward, 3 years	15,000
Loeffler, O. W., and wife to J. Baier; s. s. 85th-st., w. of 2d-av., 2 mortgages, 4 months	15,500
McMahon, Thomas, to Helen Langdon; w. s. Avenue A, s. of 71st-st., 1 year	2,000
Mason, Lydia L., to P. A. H. Jackson; s. s. 23d-st., w. of 5th-av.	12,000
North Baptist Church to E. A. Day; No. 286 West 11th-st., 1 year	7,400
Rauch, Louisa C., to F. Denhard; w. s. Broadway, s. of 81st-st., 1 year	500
Robinson, William M., and wife to A. J. Rogers; No. 244 West 18th-st., 1 year	1,000
Schuck, Mary, and husband to Eliza Wisner, Trustee, &c.; s. e. corner of 2d-av. and 85th-st.	15,000
Smith, Thomas, and others to H. Weil; n. w. corner of 3d-av. and 111th-st., 1 year	7,075
Smith, W. W., to George M. Groves; s. s. 54th-st., w. of 5th-av., 3 years	15,000
Squier, J. B., and wife to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; n. s. 93d-st., e. of 4th-av., 1 year	7,000
Totten, J., to A. Stevenson; No. 521 West 43d-st., 1 year	3,000
Totten, J., to Victorine Bissell; Nos. 521 and 523 West 43d-st., 4 months	1,000
Wagner, Pauline A., to William T. Horn, Executor, &c.; No. 7 Chrystie-st., 3 years	5,490
West, Joseph J., and wife to Ira Perego and another, Trustees, &c.; s. s. 34th-st., w. of 2d-av., 2 mortgages, 5 years, total	10,306

ASSIGNMENT OF MORTGAGES.

Betsner, J., to Hattie Rosenthal	$5,000
Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States to P. A. H. Jackson	21,500
Friedman, Cornelia, to Elizabeth S. Beemer	4,000
Guggenheimer, Eliza, to S. Marx	4,000
Jackson, William H., to William H. Wells	2,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown-stone high-stoop house, No. 671 Madison-av., south-east corner of 61st-st., in perfect and complete order; house 25x75 feet; lot 89; also adjoining lot, in rear, on 61st-st., 20x79; can be seen at any time by applying on the premises. For terms apply to J. M. HASELTINE, No. 31 Pearl-st.

A 15-ROOM COTTAGE, MODERN IMPROVEMENTS, in Twenty-third Ward; $1,500, balance five years on bond and mortgage. For further particulars address JAMES L. PARSHALL, Morrisania, N. Y.

FOR SALE, IN NORTHERN PART OF THE City; on high ground, overlooking the Hudson, 35 acres; in one body, $3,500 per acre; on easy terms. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON 46TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., FOUR-story brown stone dwelling; also, near 5th-av., three-story brown-stone; prices low. HORACE WINANS & CO., No. 229 Broadway, corner Barclay.

A VERY HANDSOME MODERATE-SIZED house on 5th-av., opposite the Windsor, for sale at a bargain. M. A. J. LYNCH, No. 5 Pine-st.

NINE LOTS FOR SALE ON SOUTH SIDE OF 116th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON MADISON-AV., NEAR 37TH-st., a full-sized house with extended dining-room. For particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL MEDIUM-SIZED house No. 55 Park-av. Can only be seen by a permit from HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A BROWN-STONE four-story and basement house, No. 8 West 45th-st. Inquire A. WOODRUFF, No. 70 West 45th-st.

FOR SALE—THE ENGLISH-BASEMENT HOUSE No. 210 West 34th-st. Can only be seen by a permit from HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

TO RENT—THE FINE THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone dwelling No. 387 Sackett-st., Brooklyn; rental, $600; all improvements. Address W. H. DUNNING, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE

OF

9 HOUSES AND LOTS

AND

227 VACANT LOTS.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO. OF NEW-YORK

WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, ON TUESDAY, APRIL 20, 1880, AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT THE EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM, NO. 111 BROADWAY, BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers, THE VALUABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE ON

THE BOULEVARD, 5TH-AV., (CENTRAL PARK,) ST. NICHOLAS-AV.,

3D, 8TH, AND 10TH AVS.,

51ST, 66TH, 69TH, 76TH, 77TH, 83D, 90TH, 96TH, 97TH, 121ST, 122D, 123D, 136TH, 137TH, 140TH, AND 158TH STS.,

INCLUDING THE ELEGANT HOUSE

NO. 1,308 FIFTH-AV.,

BETWEEN 88TH AND 89TH STS., AND ALSO SEVERAL VERY DESIRABLE

CORNER LOTS.

THE SALE, WHICH WILL BE

ABSOLUTE,

is made by order of the company, under the following instructions:

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,

No. 146 BROADWAY, April 5, 1880.

GENTLEMEN: The Finance Committee of this company have authorized you to sell at public auction the properties a list of which is inclosed herein. The instructions of the committee are that you shall sell every piece of property put up absolutely without any reservation whatever, and without the intervention of any by-bidding, believing that such a course cannot fail to insure confidence to purchasers, and will also be advantageous to real estate interests in this City. This company is restricted by law from holding real estate beyond a limited time, and, furthermore, does not desire to withhold from improvement the valuable parcels it has acquired. Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid at time of sale, 30 per cent. in 30 days, on delivery of deed, and 60 per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage at 6 per cent.

F. S. WINSTON, President.

BOOK MAPS,

with full description of the property, can be had at the office of the auctioneer, No. 7 Pine-st., on and after April 10.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 43 EAST 29TH-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 13, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of E. A. Hayt, Esq., Executor:

EAST TWENTY-NINTH-STREET—The four-story brick house and lot No. 43 East 29th-st., north side, between 4th and Madison avs. The cornices in the front parlor and the gas-fixtures throughout go with the house. House is about 55 feet deep, and is in good order. Lot, 20.10x98.9 feet.

☞ Fifty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage.

LESPINASSE & FRIEDMAN

will sell at auction,

TUESDAY, APRIL 13,

at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway:

No. 31 WEST TENTH-STREET—The 4-story high stoop brick house, and lot 25.4x95. The house is about 50 feet deep.

For further particulars apply to Auctioneers, No. 8 Pine-st.

JOHN H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

MESSRS. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO. ARE prepared to make sales of real estate and securities at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, and have opened a branch office at No. 30 Pine-st., where they will be represented by Messrs. C. W. Kohlsaat & Larned.

FOR SALE—AT AUCTION, BY H. G. SCOTT, ON SATURDAY, April 10, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the three-story high-stoop brick basement house, on north side of 133d-st., 85 feet east of Madison-av., by order of the court.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE.—PROPERTY ON PEARL, NEW CHAMBERS, BLEECKER, 12TH, AND 41ST STS.

Adrian H. Muller & Son will sell at auction on TUESDAY, APRIL 13, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

By order of the Executors of estate of Bella Adelphine. PEARL AND NEW CHAMBERS STREETS.—The four-story brick store and lot, No. 429 Pearl-st., running through to and fronting on New Chambers-st.

BLEECKER-STREET.—The five-story high-stoop brick building and lot, No. 147, north side, between Thompson-st. and South 5th-av., lot 26.6 by 100 feet.

EAST TWELFTH-STREET.—The four-story English basement brick house and lot, No. 182, south side, near 3d-av., lot 15x106.6.

WEST FORTY-FIRST-STREET.—The four-story high-stoop brown-stone-front house and lot, No. 125, north side, between 6th-av. and Broadway, lot 25x98.9; 65 per cent. may remain on mortgage for 3 or 5 years.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION TUESDAY, APRIL 20, 1880, at 12 o'clock at Exchange, No. 111 Broadway, the handsome dwelling No. 10 East 73d-st., south side, 162.6 feet east of 5th-av.; house 22.6 by 58 feet; lot 102.2 feet deep; house is in fine order, and nicely frescoed; permits, maps and full particulars at auctioneer's office, No. 152 Broadway.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.—WEST-SIDE HOUSES, GOOD NEIGHborhood, 73d-st., between 9th-av. and Boulevard, or Public Drive, north side of the street, 16 three-story and 9 four-story high-stoop first-class dwellings; brick sewer, gas, and high service Croton water in the street, plumbing perfect; all put up by day's work; furnaces, ranges, chandeliers, and gas-fixtures all in.

Rent of three-story houses, $900 per annum.

Rent of four-story houses, $1,000 per annum.

Also, store on the corner to let at $75 per month.

For further particulars apply to JAMES MEEHAN, No. 34 Union-square.

UNFURNISHED.

To let, house No. 194 2d-av., rent......$1,000 & Croton

To let, house No. 130 East 10th-st., rent.. 1,000 & Croton

To let, house No. 82 East 10th-st., rent.. 900 & Croton

For permit and particulars, apply to HIRAM MERRITT, No. 53 3d-av.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A VERY HANDSOMELY and completely furnished house, with private stable, on 5th-av., opposite Central Park, on very moderate terms. Apply to owner, JOSEPH BELL, District Attorney's office, No. 32 Chambers-st.

TO LET—A PLEASANT DWELLING, WELL LOcated, between Broadway and 6th-av.; in perfect order; pier-glass, cornices, and window-shades; rent to a small family, very low. Apply to P. H. GRADY, No. 912 6th-av.

HOUSE NO. 55 EAST 53D-ST., BETWEEN Madison and 4th-avs., in perfect order; two bathrooms; Baker & Smith's furnace; superior cellar and vaults; pier glass in parlor; rent $900. Apply to MORRIS B. BAER & CO., No. 72 West 34th-st.

NINTH WARD.—LOWER PART OF MODERN house No. 109 Bank-st.; six good rooms; large yard; rent, $500. RUFUS KING, owner, at Mr. Chambers's, No. 556 Hudson-st., between 2 and 5 P. M.

THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, ALL MODern improvements, three rooms deep, on east side Mott-av. and 150th-st. Apply to JAMES BRITT, No. 1,980 Broadway.

FIFTY HOUSES BETWEEN 42D AND 92D sts.; $700 to $2,000; Park View, 59th., 10 rooms and elevator, at reduced rents; others all prices. J. W. STEVENS, Broadway, corner 32d-st., and No. 5½ Pine-st.

AN ELEGANT HOUSE ON WEST 58TH-ST., near 5th-av., to let or lease to desirable tenant. M. A. J. LYNCH, No. 5 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE PARLOR FLAT OF NO. 64 CLINton-place; nine rooms; all improvements. To be seen from 2 to 4.

NO. 146 WEST 12TH-ST.—TO RENT, UNfurnished, at $1,200 per annum. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

HARLEM—DESIRABLE HOUSES TO LET. PORTER & CO., No. 173 East 125th-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.

TO LET—LARGE FIRST AND SECOND LOFTS, Nos. 35 and 37 Vesey-st., with L on Church-st.; steam-power can be obtained if desired; would be rented low to a good tenant. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

LOFTS TO LET—SECOND AND THIRD LOFTS, size 50x110 feet, in building No. 718 and 720 Broadway; would be rented low to good tenant. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—FIRST STORY AND BASEMENT OF the extra-wide stores Nos. 21, 23 and 25 Mercer-st., on favorable terms, with immediate possession, if desired. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

NO. 70 GREENE-ST.—STORE AND BASEment will be rented on very favorable terms to a desirable tenant. L. J. CARPENTER, 56 East 23d-st., Y. M. C. A. Building.

TO LET—THE OFFICES (NOW OCCUPIED BY Manufacturers' and Builders' Insurance Company,) No. 207 Broadway, south-west corner of Fulton-st. Apply at No. 160 Fulton-st., Room No. 10.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE, AT YONKERS, AN ELEGANT BRICK villa of 20 rooms, with water, gas, burglar-alarm, furnace, &c.; situated on high ground, running to the Hudson River, with riparian rights secured; stable and carriage-house; grounds contain 30 city lots; designed and improved by N. Savory, the architect; in perfect order; most unique, romantic, and healthy location, and beautiful surroundings; five minutes from Glendale Depot; boating and bathing; will be sold furnished or unfurnished. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

AT FLUSHING—FINE HOMES—GREAT IMprovements; Abundant very pure water ("Holly System;") thorough Sewerage; elevated location; very healthful; fine streets; Gas; all City conveniences; Unequaled Accessibility from Sunrise to Midnight; Commutation to Wall-st., &c., 7½ cents per trip. Just the Houses wanted. Get Particulars of A. J. STEVENS, 176 Broadway, (Room 4.)

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—14 LOTS, BEing one entire block, and including two desirable corners, in Port Richmond, Staten Island, within 200 yards of the New-York Ferry; for sale on easy terms or will be exchanged for first-class tenement or other property in New-York or Brooklyn. Address the owner, JOHN E. LEECH, No. 72 Pine-st., or GEORGE DIETZ, No. 68 Cannon-st.

AT ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE—ELEGANT residence; large; finely constructed; (perfect order;) best neighborhood; four acres; terraced corner; macadamized to depot, half mile; grounds English park style; lawns, trees, fruit, hedges, superior to any in Orange for beauty and large growth. Apply to EDWARD P. HAMILTON, No. 2 Pine-st.

ATTRACTIVE VILLAGE RESIDENCE.—Ten rooms; fine order; pleasant neighborhood; near depot and harbor; 1½ hours New-Haven Railroad; $4,000. Will exchange for farm, adding some cash. ATWATER, No. 21 Park-row.

AT ROSSVILLE, STATEN ISLAND, FOUR first-class houses, delightfully situated on Staten Island Sound, for sale or to let. Inquire of THOMAS DU BOISE, Esq., at Huguenot Station, Staten Island Railroad.

FOR SALE—EAST ORANGE, N. J., A SPLENDID building lot, 60x190, on South Arlington-av., (macadamized street,) two minutes' walk from depot; a bargain. JAS. R. EDWARDS, No. 1,288 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—IN LENOX, MASS., house, furnished or unfurnished; 40 acres (less if desired) of land. Apply to A. J. WATERMAN, Pittsfield, Mass.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET

TO LET—FURNISHED, FROM MAY TO NOvember, or longer, the cottage on the "Barker Place," at Throgg's Neck, Westchester, with coach-house and stable, (six stalls;) vegetables and milk supplied; the cottage is roomy and delightfully situated; within one hour's drive from Harlem Bridge; only 13 minutes by train to Westchester depot; thence only 20 minutes; road all the way macadamized; may be seen at any time. Apply to F. C. HAVEMEYER, No. 117 Wall-st., New-York.

STORE FOR RENT—NEARLY NEW; THE best in Western New-York; all fitted for dry goods with furniture and fixtures; very desirable location; one of the best farming counties in the State; county seat; 3,000 inhabitants; commanding a trade of fully $80,000-$85,000, which has been done for several years and can be again; no discount to the above; will rent very low. Inquire of J. H. ROYCE, Albion, N. Y., or of L. W. BINGHAM, Cleveland, Ohio.

TO RENT—FOR SIX MONTHS OR A YEAR, AT New-Hamburg-on-the-Hudson, 15 minutes from depot, a gentleman's furnished residence—modern house with all improvements—together with stable and 12 acres of land; high ground, with extended river and mountain views; garden planted; terms moderate. Address EDWARD E. SATTERLEE, No. 81 Cedar-st.

FURNISHED HOTEL—MOUNTAIN HOUSE, South Orange, N. J., within one hour of New-York, containing about 65 rooms, abundance of water, beautiful grounds, ample stabling, and outhouses. COUDERT BROTHERS, Nos. 68 and 70 William-st.

TO LET—AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J., 40 MINUTES from New-York, a desirable house in good order, five minutes' walk from depot; plenty of ground, abundance of fruit; barn, with house for man; rent cheap. Apply to L. E. BARRETT, No. 19 Cortlandt-st., Room No. 1.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COTTAGE ON THE Hudson, opposite Dobb's Ferry; owner, A. M. TAILER, No. 80 Franklin-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A HOUSE TO CARE FOR IN THE absence of family by a man and wife, no children; Protestants; for the Summer or longer; first-class City reference given. Call or address J. E. C., No. 317 East 59th-st., milk store.

WANTED—A GOOD-SIZED FIRST OR SECOND floor for office purposes, between 8th and 42d sts. and 4th and 6th avs.; rent not over $800. Apply, by letter, to D., Box No. 157 Times Office.

INSTRUCTION.

NO. 33 WEST 130TH-ST.

The Misses JACOT'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children; Kindergarten. Pupils received at any time during the session.

ROCKLAND COLLEGE, NYACK, N. Y.—BOTH sexes enter any time; open during Summer; $225 per year. Send for catalogue. W. H. BANNISTER, A. M.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $20,000 CAPITAL in a good manufacturing business, now established; unexceptionable references given and required. Address M., Post Office Box No. 4,525. April 8, 1880.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl in private family; willing and obliging; will assist with washing; best City reference. Call at No. 328 East 35th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as chamber-maid or waitress in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 51 East 33d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as first-class chambermaid and do fine washing; willing and obliging; understands her business; City reference. Call at No. 345 East 35th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and assist in waiting. Can be seen at No. 15 West 51st-st., present employer's.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SWEDISH COOK; two years' reference from last place. Call at No. 147 East 22d-st.

HOUSEKEEPER OR COMPANION.—BY A highly-respectable and refined lady, a position as housekeeper, or companion to an invalid; remuneration secondary to a good home. Address Miss Hawley, Box No. 279 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN; understands hair-dressing and embroidery; will assist with grown children; no objections to traveling. To be seen, for two days, and reference had, at No. 15 East 49th-st.

NURSE.—BY A RELIABLE AND EXCEEDINGLY well recommended young woman; would assist with chamber-work; would prefer to engage with a family who go in the country during the Summer. Call or address R. F., No. 311 East 60th-st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl as infant's nurse; will do plain sewing and assist with chamber-work; City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 119 West 46th-st.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—A LADY wishes to find a place for a Protestant woman as nurse and chamber-maid or nurse for growing children. Apply at No. 6 East 40th-st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS NURSE; would assist with chamber-work; willing and obliging; well recommended. Call or address No. 321 East 37th-st., third floor; no cards.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG Welsh Protestant girl; good City reference. Call at No. 220 East 39th-st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—CUTS, FITS, and operates; City reference; would go out by the day. Call at No. 175 East 62d-st., second floor.

NURSE.—BY A GERMAN GIRL USED TO CHILdren, to go with a family to Europe; best of references. Address A., Station K.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH NURSE; SPEAKS French; is experienced with young children. Call at No. 238 West 35th-st., in store.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS NORWEGIAN laundress, ladies' and gentlemen's washing at home; best City reference. Call at No. 209 East 40th-st., second floor, back. L. Hanson.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; wishes some families' or gentlemen's washing; 75 or 50 cents per dozen fluting included; 12 years' reference. Call at No. 587 3d-av., Mrs. Byrne.

WASHING AND IRONING.—BY THE DAY; house-cleaning. Call on A. Henry, No. 427 West 38th-st.

MALES.

BUTLER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT man, who is strictly temperate, honest, and obliging, and can refer to last and former employers, who will commend him for thoroughly knowing his business. Address J. G. H., Box No. 275 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—MARRIED; ONE CHILD; IS sober, steady, reliable man in every way; well experienced with good horses and traps; thoroughly competent in all his duties; 14 years' first-class City reference; country place preferred. Address Coachman, No. 100 West 50th-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—AMERICAN born; first class; understands gardening, flowers, &c., if necessary; neat, active, temperate, very handy, and not afraid to work; very best City and country references. Address J. M., Box No. 301 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; thoroughly understands his business; is a good careful driver; can milk and make himself useful; understands gardening; best of reference from last employer. Address Coachman, No. 27 West-st.

COACHMAN.—DISENGAGED BY FAMILY LEAVing for Europe; reference for ability, honesty, and sobriety from first-class employers; married; no family; capable of managing a first-class establishment, as reference will show. Address Thomas, No. 506 2d-av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant, single, as coachman and groom; one who thoroughly understands his business; will be found willing and obliging about the place if required; the best reference. Call or address A. S., No. 114 Chambers-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN; WIFE American, is willing to work in the house, if required; City or country; best of references given. Call or address Wall, Clendennin-av., off West Side-av., West Bergen, Jersey City.

COACHMAN.—BY A SWEDISH SINGLE MAN IN private family; entirely conversant with fine horses and carriages, and careful City driver; seven years' reference from last employer. Address No. 150 West 56th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS COACHman; understands his business thoroughly; willing and obliging; best of references; City or country. Address Coachman, at harness store, No. 139 West 30th-st.

COACHMAN.—FIRST CLASS; BY A SINGLE man; highly respectable, trustworthy, and obliging; City reference. Address T. K., Box No. 261 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, as coachman and gardener; over six years' reference from last place. Address F. S., No. 428 West 17th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN (SMALL family) as coachman in a private family; best City reference. Call or address J. D., No. 49 West 18th-st.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man; City or country; best City reference from last employer. Call or address No. 118 Madison-av.

ENGINEER.—A LICENSED ENGINEER WANTS a situation to run a stationary engine; is willing to make himself generally useful and is competent to do his own repairing; best City references as to sobriety and capability. Address Engineer, Box 113 *Times Office*.

FARMER.—THOROUGHLY UNDERSTANDS farming and the care of stock and farming implements of all kinds; is a good worker, and has best of reference from last employer. Address Samuel Jones, Orange, N. J.

FLORIST, &c.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN (MARried, one child, 5 years) as first-class florist and grape-grower; fully competent to take entire care of hot and green houses; also, the entire charge of a gentleman's place; eight years' excellent reference. Address D. H. L., Box No. 313 Flushing, Long Island.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man; will be generally useful on a gentleman's place; can take care of horses and carriages, and can milk; best references. Call for Charles, at No. 139 West 49th-st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young man as thorough waiter or butler; thoroughly understands his business in every respect; with first-class City references. Address Waiter, Box No. 260 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WATCHMAN, PORTER, OR DRIVE A BUSIness Wagon.—Highest testimonials, and security where required. Call or address L. G., No. 324 Court-st., Brooklyn, real estate office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—TWO MEN TO SWEEP STREETS, BE more the coll carry coal, and make themselves generally useful; wages $1 25 per day. Apply, between 8 and 9 A. M., at No. 56 West 43d-st., to-day.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS LITHOGRAPHIC PEN artist on color work, to go to another city; permanent situation and good salary. For address, see this paper April 13.

BOY WANTED—TO RUN OF ERRANDS AND make himself generally useful; wages, $2 per week. Apply at No. 24 Old-slip, 7 A. M.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AND LAUNDRESS; reference required. Call at No. 35 West 18th-st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR WORK AT NATIONAL MILITARY CEMETERIES.

OFFICE OF NATIONAL MILITARY CEMETERIES, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 1, 1880.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office until SATURDAY, May 8, 1880, for the construction of Superintendent's Lodges of Brick or Stone at the following National Cemeteries:

BEAUFORT, S. C. and MOBILE, Ala.

During the progress of the work it will be frequently inspected by competent Engineers, and strict compliance with the terms of the contract will be required.

Copies of plans and specifications may be seen, and blank forms of proposals procured, at this office, and at the Quartermaster's offices in New-Orleans, La.; Fort Johnston, N. C.; Atlanta, Ga.; St. Louis, Mo., and Jeffersonville, Ind.; also at the Cemeteries above named.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Lodges at National Cemeteries," and addressed to the undersigned.

They will be opened in this office at noon on the date specified, when bidders are invited to be present.

A. F. ROCKWELL, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

STEAM COMMUNICATION ROUND THE ISLAND OF JAMAICA.

Tenders for the above service will be received at the Colonial Secretary's office, Jamaica, until noon on the 31st day of June, 1880. The service is to be performed for seven years, commencing not later than the 1st of January, 1881, but liable to termination at the end of five years, on six months' notice being given.

The tenders must be sealed up and addressed to "The Colonial Secretary, Jamaica," and marked outside, left-hand corner, "Tender for steam communication round the Island of Jamaica."

Further particulars and printed copy of conditions of proposed contract can be obtained at the British Consulate, No. 17 Broadway, New-York, and may also be seen at the Maritime Exchange.

GRATES AND FENDERS.

GRATES AND FENDERS.

The largest manufacturers of low and half-low Grates, for either hard or soft coal, with dumping and shaking attachments, brass open fire-places, with andirons and basket grates for wood fires; brass fenders, fire-sets, and coal-hods of antique and modern designs.

Wholesale and Retail.

Estimates given to builders, contractors, and architects.

J. S. CONOVER & CO.,

Nos. 260 and 262 Canal-st., New-York.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.
GERMANIC, Capt. Kennedy......Sat., April 10, 4 P. M.
BALTIC, Capt. Parsell......Thursday, April 15, 9 A. M.
CELTIC, Capt. Gleadell......Saturday, April 24, 4 P. M.
From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th-st.
These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.
Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100; return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $28.
The steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.
For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York, or No. 140 Walnut-st., Phila. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.
NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the homeward passage crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL OR QUEENSTOWN.
FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.
PARTHIA......Wednesday, April 14, 8 A. M.
GALLIA......Wednesday, April 21, 2 P. M.
BOTHNIA......Wednesday, April 28, 7:30 P. M.
ALGERIA......Wednesday, May 5, 3 P. M.
Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.
EXTRA STEAMER PALMYRA,
FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.
Sailing SATURDAY, April 10.
Passengers embark at Pier No. 1 N. R., at 12 noon.
Passage, $60, $80, and $100.
Apply to SEAGER BROTHERS, No. 63 Beaver-st.

GUION LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS,
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Leaving Pier No. 38 N. R., foot of King-st.
WISCONSIN......TUESDAY, April 13, 7:30 A. M.
ARIZONA......TUESDAY, April 20, 1:30 P. M.
WYOMING......TUESDAY, April 27, 7 A. M.
NEVADA......TUESDAY, May 4, 1:30 P. M.
WISCONSIN......TUESDAY, May 18, noon
These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-room, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library; also, experienced surgeons, stewardesses, and caterer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all upper deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea—perfect ventilation and light.
CABIN PASSAGE, (according to state-room,) $60, $80, and $100; INTERMEDIATE, $40; STEERAGE AT LOW RATES. OFFICES, NO. 29 BROADWAY. WILLIAMS & GUION.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS,
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
NOTICE.—The steamers of this Line take Lieut. Maury's Lane Route at all seasons of the year.
CITY OF RICHMOND......Saturday, April 17, 5 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER......Thursday, April 22, 3 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS......Thursday, April 29, 9 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN......Saturday, May 8, 3 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL......Thursday, May 13, 8 A. M.
From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st.
Cabin, $80 and $100. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28. Drafts at lowest rates.
Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY
Between New-York and Havre.
Company's Pier, (new,) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.
Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel in a small boat.
LABRADOR, Sanglier......Wednesday, April 14, 8 A. M.
ST. LAURENT, Lachesnez......Wed., April 21, 2 P. M.
AMERIQUE, B. Jouclа......Wednesday, April 28, 8 A. M.
Checks drawn on Credit Lyonnais of Paris in amounts to suit.
For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 6 Bowling Green.

NOTICE.—THE OFFICES OF THE GENERAL Transatlantic Company will be removed on SATURDAY, April 10, from No. 55 Broadway to No. 6 Bowling Green, (foot of Broadway.)

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
From Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.
Circassia..April 15, 9 A. M. | Devonia....April 24, 3 P. M.
Ethiopia..April 17, 11 A. M. | Bolivia......May 1, 11 A. M.
These Steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs.
Cabins, $60 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.
NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Pier No. 46 North River, foot of Charles-st.
California, April 14, 8 A. M. | Elysia......April 24, 3 P. M.
Cabins, $55 and $65. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

STATE LINE,
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
From pier foot of Canal-st., N. R.:
Steamer STATE OF GEORGIA......Thursday, April 15
Steamer STATE OF ALABAMA......Thursday, April 22
First cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodation; excursion tickets, $110 to $130; second cabin, $40; excursion tickets, $75. Steerage, $26.
For freight and passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., General Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.
NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
MOSEL......Sat., April 10 | GEN. WERDER, W. April 21
DONAU......Sat., April 17 | RHEIN......Sat., April 24
SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.
First Cabin......$100
Second Cabin......60
Steerage......30
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $28. STEERAGE TICKETS TO ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND, $30.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.
Hamburg American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
GELLERT....Th., April 15 | HERDER, Thurs., April 29
LESSING, Thurs., April 22 | SUEVIA, Thursday, May 6
Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in the South of England: First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $30.
KUNHARDT & CO., General Agents, No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. | C. B. RICHARD & CO., General Passenger Agents, No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

ROTTERDAM LINE.
Steamers leave Co.'s pier, adj. Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.
AMSTERDAM......Wednesday, April 21
ROTTERDAM......Wednesday, May 5
W. A. SCHOLTEN......Wednesday, May 12
1st Cabin, $60–$70. 2d Cabin, $45–$50. Steerage, $26.
H. CAZAUX, General Agent, No. 27 South William-st.
FUNCH, EDYE & CO. | L. W. MORRIS,
27 S. Wm.-st. Freight Agts. | 50 B'way, Gen. Passage Agt.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Pier foot of Canal-st., North River.
For SAN FRANCISCO via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:
Steam-ship CLYDE......Saturday, April 10, noon
Connecting for Central and South America and Mexico.
From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA:
Steam-ship CITY OF PEKING...Saturday, May 1, noon
From SAN FRANCISCO to HONOLULU, NEW-ZEALAND and AUSTRALIA:
Steam-ship AUSTRALIA......Saturday, April 10, noon
For freight or general information apply at company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.
Passengers forwarded to SAN FRANCISCO, SANDWICH ISLANDS, JAPAN, CHINA, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, SOUTH AMERICA, CENTRAL AMERICA, and MEXICAN PORTS.
For tickets or for information in regard to routes apply to the Passenger Department, No. 257 BROADWAY.
G. T. SEWALL, General Passenger Agent. | H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.
From Pier No. 43 North River, (new No. 35,) foot of Spring-st.
At 3 P. M., Wednesday and Saturday.
CITY OF SAVANNAH, Capt. Fleetwood, Sat., April 10
GATE CITY, Capt. Daggett......Wednesday, April 14
Connecting with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Savannah, Florida and Western Railroad, and with the new and elegant steamer FLORIDA, just built for this company, and designed expressly to run via the INSIDE ROUTE to Jacksonville and all points on the St. John's River. GEO. YONGE, Agent.
C. D. OWENS, Gen. Agt. S. F. & W. R. R., 315 Broadway. | Ocean S. S. Co., and Central R. R. of Ga., 409 Broadway.

N. Y., HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT,
AND VERA CRUZ VIA HAVANA.
Calling at PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, and FRONTERA.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana & Mexico,) Wed., Apr. 21
CITY OF WASHINGTON, (Havana only,) Thu., April 22
CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, (Havana only,) Thu., Apr. 29
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, (Havana & Mexico,) Wed., May 5
These steamers are furnished with swinging berths in State-rooms, small table in dining-room, and meals are served à la carte without extra charge.
Steam-ship City of Mexico will leave N. O. April 18 and May 9 for Vera Cruz via Bagdad, Tampico, and Tuxpan, connecting with steamers for Havana and New-York.
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 3 North River, as follows:
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, Capt. Van Sice...Wed., April 14
SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Capt. Foote......Sat., April 24
(Accommodations unsurpassed.) For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 35 Broadway. LAWTON BROS., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
FROM PIER NO. 16 EAST RIVER AT 3 P. M.
Magnificent accommodations for passengers.
S. S. NIAGARA......Wednesday, April 21
S. S. SARATOGA......Thursday, April 29
JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

CHARLESTON LINE.
FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER at 3 P. M.
Steamer CITY OF ATLANTA....SATURDAY, April 10
Steamer MORRO CASTLE....WEDNESDAY, April 14
FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST
For freight or passage apply to
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, office on the pier, or E. D. HASELL, Gen'l Agent, No. 317 Broadway.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of ROOSEVELT BROTHERS, between the undersigned, is, and all the business transacted by them as partnership business are, by mutual consent dissolved and discontinued this day. HILBORNE L. ROOSEVELT. CORNELIUS ROOSEVELT.
Dated New-York, April 2, 1880.

All the business heretofore done under the names of the above named parties, and under the firm name of ROOSEVELT BROTHERS, will be continued by the undersigned, at No. 40 West 18th-st., New-York.
HILBORNE L. ROOSEVELT.
Dated New-York, April 2, 1880.

DRY GOODS.

SPRING NOVELTIES
E. RIDLEY & SONS,
Grand and Allen sts., New-York.
SPECIAL EXHIBIT
IN OUR 59 DEPARTMENTS,
Tuesday, April 13,
Wednesday, April 14,
Thursday, April 15.
ROUND HATS AND BONNETS.
EVERY APPROVED INTRODUCTION OF FOREIGN AND OWN ARTISTES.
WILL BE DISPLAYED IN OUR ENLARGED
MILLINERY PARLOR.
NEWLY ARRANGED.
LIGHTED BY ELECTRICITY.
ALSO,
LADIES' COSTUMES,
SILK AND DRESS GOODS,
WHITE GOODS, LACES,
PARASOLS, UNDERWEAR, SHOES.
N. B.—ELEVATED CASH RAILWAY in operation at our counters, avoiding noise and confusion.
PASSENGER ELEVATORS, CONNECTING WITH OUR SIX FLOORS, CONSTANTLY RUNNING.
EDW. RIDLEY & SONS,
309, 311, 311 1-2 GRAND-ST.,
56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, AND 70 ALLEN-ST.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
Trains leave New-York via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries as follows:
Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.
Williamsport, Lock Haven, 9 A. M., 8:30 P. M.; Corry and Erie at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.
Baltimore, Washington, and the South. "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 10 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:12 P. M.; Regular at 4:30 and 8:20 A. M., 1, 4, and 10 P. M., Sunday, 10 P. M.
Express for West Philadelphia, 4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (10 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4, 4:40, 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:30 and 9 A. M.; 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M., and 12 night.
Express for Philadelphia, via Camden, 7:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., except Sunday.
Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.
Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:05, 10:40 A. M., 10:10 P. M., daily; 7 A. M., 6:30 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:30 A. M., 1, 3:50, 4:30, 10:10 P. M.; Sunday, 6:30 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:30, 6:05, 6:50, 9:40, 10:40, 11:30 A. M., 2, 3:50, 4:30, 4:50, 6:30, 8:30, and 10:10 P. M.; Sunday, 3:50, 6:05, 6:50, 10:40, 11:30 A. M., 6:30, 10:10 P. M.

TO PHILADELPHIA
VIA
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE OLD ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.
17 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.
Double Track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.
On and after Jan. 19, 1880,
Express trains leave New-York via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries as follows:
4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (10 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4, 4:40, 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sundays, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M., and 12 night.
Express trains leave New-York daily, except Sunday, at 7:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., running through via Trenton and Camden.
Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.
Returning trains leave West Philadelphia 12:01, 3:20, 3:45, 7, 7:35, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:50 P. M.,) 1:45, 2, 4, 5:30, 6, and 7:35 P. M. On Sunday, 12:01, 3:20, 3:45, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M. Leave Philadelphia via Camden, 9 A. M. and 3:50 P. M. daily, except Sunday.
Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City; Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place. The New-York Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. | L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Dec. 8, 1879, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8 A. M., Western and Northern Express, to Rochester, St. Albans, and Montreal, via Saratoga, with drawing-room cars.
10:30 A. M., Chicago and Western Express, drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo.
11:03 A. M., Express to Albany and Troy, with connections to Utica, Saratoga, Glenn's Falls, and Rutland.
4 P. M., Albany and Troy Express.
6 P. M., St. Louis Express, daily, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Buffalo, Toledo, and Detroit, and for Montreal, excepting Sunday night, via Saratoga.
7 P. M., Fast Express for Montreal, Rochester, and Corning, via Geneva. Sleeping cars to Geneva, Rochester, and Montreal, via St. Albans.
8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars to Syracuse, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago.
11 P. M., Night Express, with sleeping cars to Albany and Troy.
Tickets on sale at Nos. 252 and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott's Express offices, 3 Park-place and 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn. C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

THE ERIE RAILWAY,
Now known as
THE NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD.
Arrangement of Through Trains from Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st., see note below.)
9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.
6 P. M., daily, Fast St. Louis Express, arriving at Buffalo 8 A. M., connecting with fast trains to the West and South-west. Pullman's best drawing-rooms sleeping coaches to Buffalo.
7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Chicago.
7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant Train.
Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 A. M., 5:45 and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second Street Depot for Boston at 5, 8:05, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany R. R.—5, 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River R. R.—8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For New-York and New-England R. R.—5, 8:05 A. M., 11:35 P. M. For Newport—8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division—5, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 P. M. For Boston and New-York Air-Line R. R.—5, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck R. R.—5, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40 P. M. For Housatonic R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3, 4:40, 5 P. M. For New-Canaan R. R.—8:05 A. M., 1, 1:40 P. M. For local trains see time-tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, MARCH 30, 1879.
Leave depot, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 1 P. M., for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Reading, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Ashland, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, and Tunkhannock; 6:30 P. M., Night express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Elmira, Ithaca, Geneva, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman Sleeping Coaches attached. Central Eastern Office, corner Church and Cortlandt sts.
CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Leave Grand Central Depot, via New-Haven Railroad, at 8:05 and 1 P. M. daily, except Sundays; due at Newport at 4:18 and 8 P. M. Drawing-room cars on 1 P. M. train. THEO. WARREN, Superintendent.

ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, New-York, April 7, 1880.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this company for the election of managers will be held at the office of the company on Tuesday, the 11th day of May next.
The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. until 2 o'clock P. M.
The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of April 17 until the morning of May 12.
By order of the Board,
GEORGE L. HAIGHT, Secretary.

PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, COR. 3D-AV. AND 9TH-ST., NEW-YORK, March 31, 1880.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THIS company will be held at the office on MONDAY, 12th April next. Poll open from 12 M. until 1 P. M.
WM. H. SIBLEY, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

CLAIRMONT SAVINGS BANK.—THE CREDITORS of the Clairmont Savings Bank, of the City of New-York, are hereby notified to present their claims, with the proper vouchers therefor, for audit, to the subscriber, the duly appointed Receiver of said bank, before TUESDAY, April 13, 1880, at his office, No. 46 Pine-st., New-York City. Office hours 10:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.
CLARK BROOKS, Receiver, &c.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

A.—AMERICAN INDEPENDENT CATHOLIC Church will hold one grand service this Sunday at Clarendon Hall, 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., at 10:30 A. M., 3 P. M., and 7:30 in the evening. All the ex-priests will be present, including Fathers Quinn, Motling, Wood, Cyr, Rooney, and the new converted priest, Father Doyle, and others. A child of one of the priests will be baptized. Admission free. Good music and singing; come early to secure seats.

ASSOCIATION HALL, 23D-ST., CORNER 4TH-av.—Sunday morning, 9:30 to 10:15, young converts' Bible-class; Bible-class, for young men only, in the parlors, at 5 o'clock, Sunday; Young men's prayer-meeting, Sunday, 6:30 P. M.; Thursday and Saturday, 8 P. M., young men generally. Daily union prayer-meetings (Saturday and Sunday excepted) for both sexes, from 4 to 5 o'clock.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION, HAVerly's Theatre, 14th-st., Sunday, 3 P. M.—Address by Mr. T. M. Taylor, of Mount Vernon. Subject—"Moderate Drinkers." Also, the Rev. Dewitt C. Miller will speak. Misses McKenzie and Hall will sing duet, entitled "O, Holy Father." Singing by choir.
Rev. GEO. H. COREY, President.

AT THE FIFTH-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, West 46th-st., near 5th-av.—The Rev. Dr. Armitage, Pastor, preaches Sunday morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening 7:30. Sunday-school, morning, 9:30. Prayer-meeting Wednesday evening, 7:30. Strangers cordially welcome.

ALANSON M. E. CHURCH, NORFOLK-ST., near Grand.—The Rev. F. C. Hill, Pastor, will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 evening. Subject for the morning—"A Rod; or the Spirit of Meekness;" evening—"A Call from the Storm." Seats free; all cordially invited.

AT CHICKERING HALL, 5TH-AV., CORner 18th-st., the Union Gospel Services—The Rev. Samuel Colcord will preach at 3:30 Sunday afternoon; subject—"A Duty." Miss Henrietta Beebe and a chorus choir will sing. All the seats are free. Everybody welcome.

ASBURY METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, East Washington-square, the Rev. John E. Richmond, Pastor.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M., on "The Minister's Work;" at 7:30 P. M., responsive Easter service repeated by request. Sacramental service at 3:30 P. M. Friends and strangers invited. Free sittings.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, 4TH-AV., CORNER OF 20th-st.—Sunday, April 11, the Rev. Dr. Bellows will preach at 11 A. M. Subject—"The Genius and Character of Channing." Public cordially invited. Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M.

ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS WILL DELIVER a discourse on the question, "Where is the Spirit World?" at 11 o'clock, in Steck's Music Hall, No. 11 East 14th-st., near 5th-av. Good music. Seats free; a cordial invitation to all.

AT SIXTY-FIRST-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., by the Rev. Lindsay Parker, the newly-appointed Pastor. Sunday-school at 2 o'clock. Young people's meeting at 6:30 P. M.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH-ST., west of 6th-av.—The Rev. R. Heber Newton will preach at 11 A. M., and at
EVEN-SONG,
at 7:45, to young men, on "Enthusiasm."

AT SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Services to-morrow at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. The Pastor, the Rev. Samuel M. Hamilton, will preach. Lecture on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

A.—TEMPERANCE MEETING OF UNUSUAL interest at Caledonia Hall, Horatio-st., near 8th-av., Sunday evening, April 11. The distinguished Rev. Daniel Tracy, of Vineland, N. J., will address the meeting. Good music, &c., &c.

AT THE WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—The Pastor, the Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, D. D., will preach on Sunday, 11th inst., at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

AT THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET METHODIST Church, near 3d-av.—Mr. Blake's morning subject is: "A successful year." The Rev. S. Kristeller's evening subject is: "Born again."

AT BROOKLYN TABERNACLE.—DR. TALmage will preach to-morrow, morning and evening. Morning service, 10:30; evening service, 7:30.

AT SPRING-STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church.—Sabbath services—Preaching by the Rev. Mr. Welcher at 10:30 and 7:30. Strangers welcome.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, MADison-av. and 42d-st.—The Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., D. D., will preach in the morning at 10:30, and in the afternoon at 3:30 o'clock, at the sixteenth anniversary of the Sunday-schools of the Parish. Seats will be reserved in the gallery for children not connected with the schools.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR, (SIXTH UNIversalist Society,) 57th-st., corner 8th-av., Rev. James M. Pullman, D. D., minister.—Sunday morning, at 11, "The Use of Sacraments." Evening, 7:45, "The Subtle Spirit of Worldliness."

CANAL-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, in Greene-st., near Canal, the Rev. Alex. McKelvey, Pastor.—Communion services at 10:30 A. M. Sabbath-school at 2:30 P. M. Sabbath-school concert at 7:30 P. M. Address by the Rev. J. L. Chapman.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 57TH-st., near Broadway, Rev. J. D. Wilson, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

COOPER UNION.—EVERY SUNDAY NIGHT, 7:30, Mr. SAWYER will conduct Gospel services. Mr. THATCHER will lead the singing.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, MADIson-av. and 35th-st., the Rev. Arthur Brooks, Rector.—Divine services 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

DR. NEWMAN WILL PREACH IN CENTRAL Methodist Episcopal Church, 7th-av. and 14th-st., at 11 A. M., and at 7:30 P. M. The subject for the evening will be "The History of the English Bible."

"ELIAS TRULY WILL COME AND REstore all Things." So said our blessed Lord in reference to his own second advent. That messenger will preach in the Medical College, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av., Sunday, 3 P. M.

EIGHTEENTH - STREET METHODIST Episcopal Church, near 8th-av.—Morning, Sacrament. Evening, the Rev. George E. Strobridge, Pastor, will preach. Text: "Forgive us our debts as we forgive our debtors."

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, NO. 155 Worth-st., Wm. F. Barnard, Superintendent.—Children's service of song on Sunday at 3:30 o'clock. Public invited. Music with a large church organ. Donations of shoes and second-hand clothing earnestly desired.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5TH-av. and 11th-st.—The Rev. Wm. M. Paxton, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Strangers are cordially invited.

FORSYTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, THE Rev. A. C. Morehouse, Pastor.—J. V. Ryerson's Praying Band will conduct the revival meetings morning, afternoon, and evening. All welcome.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER PARK-av. and 39th-st.—Preaching at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. by the Pastor, the Rev. John Peddie, D. D. Strangers cordially invited.

FOURTH UNITARIAN CHURCH, 128TH-ST., west of 4th-av., Harlem, Russell N. Bellows, Minister.—Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Strangers welcomed.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Madison-av. and 55th-st.—Services 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. The Rector, the Rev. Wm. T. Sabine, will preach. Seats always free in the evening.

GRAND UNION HALL, 7TH-AV., NEAR 34th-st.—Closing services before removal: Sunday, 9:30 A. M., Bible Reading; 10:45, preaching by the Rev. S. T. Williams; 3 P. M., Gospel Temperance meeting, led by Mr. Chas. A. Bunting; 7:45, closing service, addresses by the Rev. Dr. Tyng, Jr., the Rev. Samuel Colcord, and others. The meetings will be removed on Monday evening to Gospel Hall, Nos. 44 and 46 East 43d-st., where they will be held every evening and on Sunday as heretofore, until the opening of the Gospel Tent. All invited.

"GOSPEL MISSION TO THE TOMBS."—A meeting at Rutgers Presbyterian Church, corner of Madison-av. and 29th-st., Oct. 11, at 8 P. M. Addresses by Dr. Crosby, Dr. S. I. Prime, Dr. Conkling and others.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR LITtle Wanderers, No. 40 New Bowery, New-York, near Chatham-square.—Sunday-school at 2:30 P. M.; singing by the children and young people of the Bible classes. General prayer-meeting Thursday evening, 7:30. Visitors always welcome.

INDEPENDENT CATHOLIC CHURCH, Chapel of the University, Washington-square.—Bishop McNamara, Father O'Connor, Father O'Hare, Brothers Kavanagh, Walsh, Armstrong, and Greeley. Services by those gentlemen every Sunday at 10:30 A. M., 3 P. M., and 7:30 P. M. All welcome. Prayer-meeting Thursday evening.

INDEPENDENT CATHOLIC CHURCH, STEINway Hall, 14th-st., near Union-square.—Three thousand seats. Afternoon, 3 o'clock, Father O'Connor will preach on "My Life as a Roman Catholic Priest, and my Present Position." Irish and Gospel Hymns. Solos, Mrs. E. Bell and Miss Sarah Duncan. Singing led by Mr. G. H. Reynolds, with cornet. All welcome.

INDEPENDENT CATHOLIC CHURCH, STEINway Hall.—Afternoon, priests' experience meeting at 3 o'clock. All the priests and students of this church will speak briefly and pointedly of their reasons for abandoning Romanism. Fathers O'Connor and O'Hare leading; singing led by cornet. All welcome.

IN THE RINK, BROOKLYN.—Subjects—Morning, "The Work in Rome," the Rev. Mr. Van Meter; Evening—"The Love that Runs On," by Dr. Fulton. Temperance mass-meeting at 3:30, prompt. Address by Chauncey Shaffer. Baptism in the evening. Dr. Newman's lecture Tuesday evening.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE M. E. CHURCH.—The Rev. H. H. Birkins, newly-appointed Pastor, will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Seats free, and the public are invited. Sunday-school at 2 P. M.

MADISON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, West 53d-st., near 7th-av., the Rev. Dr. Elder, Pastor.—By an exchange, the Rev. D. B. Jutten, of the Sixteenth-Street Baptist Church, will preach to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock, and the Pastor in the evening at 8 o'clock. Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M. A cordial invitation to all.

MADISON-AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison-av. and 47th-st., the Rev. William Lloyd, Pastor.—Morning at 11 o'clock; subject—"The City and the Gladdening Stream." Sacrament of the Lord's Supper at close of morning sermon. Evening at 7:45, Mr. Lloyd will commence a course of lectures upon Theology and Life as embodied in the Lord's Prayer. Lecture first, "Our Father." Strangers cordially invited.

M'AULEY WATER-STREET MISSION, No. 316 Water-st.—Meetings every evening and Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock, and every Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Take Third-avenue steam-cars to Franklin-square, walk down Dover-st. one block and turn to the left.

MADISON-AVENUE CHURCH OF THE Disciples, (Congregationalist,) corner 45th-st., the Rev. W. R. Davis.—Morning—"The Shadow of His Wings." Evening—"The Heart that Lives Forever." Sunday-school and Congregational Bible-class at 3. Lecture Friday evening.

MADISON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of 31st-st.—Preaching by the Pastor, the Rev. C. D. W. Bridgman, D. D., on Sunday, April 11. Services at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M. The class for adults is conducted by the Rev. Dr. Tey. Chapel service on Wednesday evening at 7:45.

MEMORIAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison-av. and 53d-st., the Rev. C. S. Robinson, D. D., Pastor.—Services in morning at 11 o'clock; evening, 7:30 o'clock. Pastor's Bible class Saturday at 7:45 o'clock.

MADISON-AVENUE AND TWENTY-NINTH-Street (Rutgers) Presbyterian Church.—The Pastor, the Rev. Nath'l W. Conkling, D. D., will preach to-morrow, morning and evening. Hours of service, 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

MADISON-AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, corner 57th-st., the Rev. Edward A. Reed, Pastor.—Divine service at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. The Rev. Dr. James D. Wilson will officiate at evening service. Sabbath-school at 3 P. M.

NEW-YORK SUNDAY-SCHOOL ASSOCIAtion.—"Primary" class this day, 3 o'clock, Miss Jennie B. Merrill, teacher; "Teachers'" class this evening, 7:45, Memorial Presbyterian Church Chapel, the Rev. Dr. Robinson, conductor; "Superintendents'" Tuesday, 4 o'clock, Fulton-Street Chapel, and "Normal" Thursday 4:30, Dr. Crosby's church chapel, the Rev. A. F. Schauffler, conductor.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH, NO. 111 FULTON-st. and No. 38 Ann-st.—Preaching Sunday, 11 A. M., 7:45 P. M., by the Pastor in charge, the Rev. A. J. Park. Monday evening, praise-meeting, and Friday evening, prayer-meeting at 7:45 o'clock. In this church the Fulton-Street Daily Noon Prayer-meeting is held.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORner of 9th-av. and 31st-st.—Preaching by the Pastor, the Rev. S. B. Rossiter, morning service, 10:30; subject—"God and God's Mercy;" evening service, 7:30, the first of a series of discourses on the Seven Churches of Asia—"The Orthodox Church." All are cordially welcome.

NEW-YORK SUNDAY-SCHOOL ASSOCIAtion.—Fourth Institute on Monday evening, 8 o'clock, Broadway Tabernacle, Mr. C. R. Blackall, conductor. The Rev. Thomas K. Beecher, of Elmira, will speak on, "What we Can and What we Cannot Teach in Sunday-school."

OLD JOHN-STREET FIRST METHODIST Church in America, No. 44 John-st.—Preaching by the Pastor, the Rev. L. R. Wees, D. D., 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school, 9 A. M. Young people's meeting, 6:30 P. M. Seats free. All cordially invited.

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH, 33D-ST., BEtween 8th and 9th avs.—The Pastor, the Rev. Henry Cross, will preach morning and evening, at 10:30 and 7:30. Sunday-school and Bible-classes at 2:30. Strangers welcomed.

REV. A. B. SIMPSON, PASTOR, WILL preach in Thirteenth-Street Presbyterian Church, between 6th and 7th avs., to-morrow morning at 10:30; evening at 7:30. Sabbath-school at 2:30. Strangers welcome.

REV. H. W. KNAPP, D. D., WILL PREACH in the Laight-Street Baptist Church, corner of Varick, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Baptism after evening service.

RELIGION AND PHILOSOPHY.—PROF. Buchanan on "The Higher Life," at St. James Hall, No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st., Sunday, April 11, at 11 A. M.

SIXTH-AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, Opposite West 3d-st.—The Rev. E. P. Fairchild, Pastor, will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Service of the Lord's Supper at 10:30 A. M. Sabbath-school, 2:30 P. M. Prayer-meeting Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

ST. IGNATIUS'S CHURCH, 40TH-ST., RESERVOIR-square, Dr. Ewer, Rector.—Services, 7, 9, 10:30 A. M., 7:30 P. M. The ladies of the church will hold a sale of fancy and other articles in the Guild Room (basement of the Church) from Monday (5th) to Friday (9th) of this week.

STANTON-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH
Has moved from Association Hall to 25th-st., near Madison-av.
Preaching by the Pastor, S. J. KNAPP,
At 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.
Friends and Strangers cordially invited.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 4th-av. and 22d-st.—Sunday, the Rev. J. A. M. Chapman, D. D., former Pastor, and recently reappointed to this church, will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. All invited.

SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner Broome and Ridge sts.—The Rev. Alexander McLean, D. D., will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Prayer-meeting Wednesday evening at 7:45. Strangers cordially welcome.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—Newly-appointed Pastor, the Rev. A. B. Sanford. Morning, 10:30; evening, 7:30. Sunday-school Spring Festival, Thursday evening, April 15, at 7:45 o'clock.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH.
Nos. 57 to 59 West 46th-st.
Rev. A. B. HART, Rector.
Services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

ST. LUKE'S M. E. CHURCH, 41ST-ST., NEAR 6th-av.—Preaching by the Pastor the Rev. M. D'C. Crawford, D. D., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. The public invited.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, STUYVESANT-SQUARE, the Rev. Dr. Williams, Rector.—Sunday services: morning prayer and sermon, 11 A. M.; evening prayer and sermon, 4 P. M. Public cordially invited.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH,
2d-av., between 10th and 11th sts.
The Rev. ROBERT B. HULL, Pastor.
Morning:
G. J. JOHNSON, D. D.
Evening:
CONQUERING AND TO CONQUER.
Baptisms after evening sermon.
Meetings Wednesday and Friday evenings.
Strangers cordially welcomed.

TEMPLE BETH-EL, 63D-ST. AND LEXINGTON-av.—The Rev. Dr. K. Kohler will deliver the thirteenth of his series of lectures, (in English:) "Moses Mendelssohn, or the Dawn of the New Era," at the Temple, on Sunday, April 11, 1880, at 11 A. M.

THE REV. J. J. DEAN WILL COMMENCE his ministry as Pastor of the St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church, in 53d-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., preaching at 10:30 A. M., and 7:30 P. M. Bible-school at 2:30 P. M. All respectfully invited.

TWENTY-FOURTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near 9th-av.—Preaching by the new Pastor, the Rev. O. Haviland, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Seats free. Strangers welcome.

UNION TABERNACLE, WEST 34TH-ST., NEAR 8th-av.—Preaching, Sunday, morning and evening, by the Rev. George J. Mingins, Pastor. Sunday-school 2:30 P. M. Preaching during the week by the Rev. Drs. Taylor, Herr, Hastings, and Mingins. All the seats are free. All are welcome.

UNIVERSITY - PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church.—The Rev. Wendell Prime will preach to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock, and the Pastor, the Rev. Dr. Booth, will administer the communion in the afternoon at 4 o'clock.

WASHINGTON-SQUARE METHODIST EPIScopal Church, 4th-st., near 6th-av.—Preaching by the Pastor, the Rev. W. P. Hatfield. Communion and reception of members, 3 P. M. Young people's meeting, 6:30. Evening subject—"The Greatest of the Disciples."

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, Parepa Hall, 86th-st. and 3d-av.—To-morrow at 4 P. M., address by the Rev. Edwin A. Blake, Pastor of the Thirty-seventh-Street M. E. Church. Grand Congregational singing led by L. P. Thatcher. Hearty invitation.

ZION CHURCH, MADISON-AV., CORNER 38th-st., the Rev. Charles C. Tiffany, Rector.—Services on Sunday, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday-school 9:30 A. M.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK MUTUAL GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, NORTH-EAST CORNER UNION-SQUARE, 4TH-AV. AND 16TH-ST., NEW-YORK, March 23, 1880.
TO THE HOLDERS OF ONE MILLION OF bonds of the NEW-YORK MUTUAL GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, due Aug. 1, 1882:
The company will pay par and accrued interest for the whole or any part of the above bonds, upon presentation at the same at their office on or before April 15, 1880.
By order of the Executive Committee,
CHARLES PLACE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND STRAITSVILLE COAL AND IRON COMPANY, No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, March 26, 1880.
A DIVIDEND OF ONE PER CENT. ON THE capital stock of this company has been this day declared from the March earnings, payable at this office April 15.
The transfer-books will be closed from the 13th to the 16th of April.
W. WALTER PHELPS, President.

OFFICE OF THE DEADWOOD MINING COMPANY, No. 31 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, April 8, 1880.
DIVIDEND NO. 4.
The monthly dividend of Twenty-five Cents per share has been declared for March, payable at the office of the Transfer Agents, Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 65 Broadway, on the 20th inst. Transfer-books close on the 15th inst.
H. B. PARSONS, Ass't Secretary.

New-York, April 3, 1880.
THE STANDARD CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY on the 2d inst. declared their regular monthly dividend of SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS per share, payable April 12, at the agency of the Nevada Bank, No. 62 Wall-st., New-York.
Transfer-books will close on the 5th inst. and open on the 13th inst. M. B. COOK, Vice-President.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,630.—*In the matter of GRIFFITH J. GRIFFITH, bankrupt.*—The said bankrupt having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the *court notice is hereby given* to all *persons* who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear before the said court, at the United States Court-house, in the City of Trenton, in said district, on Tuesday, the twentieth day of *April, A. D., 1880, at 10 o'clock A. M.,* and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.
mh27-law3w8* W. S. BELVILLE, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,804.—In the matter of MORRIS O. GREEN, bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court notice is hereby given to all persons who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear before the said court, at the United States Court-house, in the City of Trenton, in said district, on Tuesday, the twentieth day of April, A. D. 1880, at 10 o'clock A. M., and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.
ap10-law3w8* W. S. BELVILLE, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-JERsey, ss. At Newark, on the 25th day of March, A. D. 1880.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of JOSEPH D. WEST, of East Orange, *in the County of Essex, and State of New-Jersey,* within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. *E. M. MILLER, Assignee, &c.*
mh27-law3w8* No. 783 Broad-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN CHANCERY OF NEW-JERSEY.—IN THE matter of the SILVER SPRING PAPER COMPANY, an insolvent corporation: In pursuance of an order of the Court of Chancery of New-Jersey, made on the twenty-fourth day of March, A. D. 1880.—Notice is hereby given to all creditors of the said corporation to come in before the undersigned, at his office, No. 783 Broad-street, in the City of Newark, in the State of New-Jersey, and present their claims and demands under oath or affirmation, and to be examined by him touching the same, within four months from the twenty-fourth day of March aforesaid, or that they will be excluded from the benefit of such dividends as may hereafter be made and declared by the court upon the proceeds of the property of said corporation. E. N. MILLER, Receiver of said Corporation.
mh27-law8w8

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.
The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

MRS. PITKIN, NOS. 439 TO 435 MADISON-av., is prepared to make arrangements for Summer board from May 1.

PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET LARGE HANDsome room; gentleman and wife or single gentleman, with first-class board. No. 107 East 35th-st.

NO. 41 EAST 29TH-ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS, double and single, with good board; gentlemen preferred; terms reasonable; references exchanged.

NO. 71 MADISON-AV.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, in suite; also, single rooms, with superior board; references.

NO. 4 EAST 16TH-ST.—TO LET, ENTIRE second floor, with bath; private table only, or, if preferred, without meals.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST., NO. 59 WEST.—Furnished room, with board; reference.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—WITH THE WHOLE OF second floor, by an elderly gentleman just recovering from severe illness and his wife. Private table and the best of attention; everything, including food, to be unexceptionable; situation on a lively, cheerful street in the neighborhood of Madison-square. If suited, permanent. Address A. N., Post Office Box No. 4,104.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

PARLOR FLOOR, ELEGANTLY FURNISHED, suitable for literary society, political head-quarters or doctor's reception-room and office; also, small rooms on third and fourth floors, for gentlemen only. No. 9 West 28th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—A PRIVATE FAMILY on West 36th-st. would like to let an extension room, or two rooms, on second floor; furnished. Apply No. 1,311 Broadway, corner 34th-st.

ONE LARGE ROOM TO LET TO GENTLEMEN, without board. Address No. 47 West 38th-st.; references exchanged.

NO. 127 WEST 29TH-ST.—TO LET—THREE large rooms; nicely furnished; to gentlemen only; references exchanged.

NO. 60 EAST 61ST.—THIRD FLOOR, FURnished, for light housekeeping.

HOTELS.

WESTMINSTER HOTEL,
16TH-ST., EAST OF UNION-SQUARE, N. Y.
Unsurpassed in all its appointments.
THREE DOLLARS PER DAY.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SAND'S POINT HOTEL, SAND'S POINT, LONG ISLAND.—Select family resort, 18 miles from New-York, north shore Long Island; water view from three sides; fine drives, boating, fishing, and bathing. Steamer Seawanhaka leaves Peck-slip daily 4, 33d-st., E. R., 4:15 P. M.; Sand's Point 7:50 A. M. Music daily. Open May 1. G. DUNSPAUGH, Proprietor.

ELMER HOUSE.—FIRST-CLASS FAMILY hotel, will open June 1. WILLIAM B. ELMER, Manager, Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

THE PELICAN AND DIVES MINING COMPANY.
Organized under the laws of the State of New-York.
Silver Mines situated at GEORGETOWN,
In Griffith District, Clear Creek County, Colorado.
Capital Stock, $5,000,000; 500,000 Shares; Par Value, $10 each.
STOCK FULL PAID AND NON-ASSESSABLE.
Registrars of Transfers, Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.
TRUSTEES:
Norvin Green, President Western Union Telegraph Co., N. Y.; Henry B. Plant, President Southern Express Co., N. Y.; I. C. Babcock, Treasurer Adams Express Co., N. Y.; D. I. Carson, Secretary Southern Bell Telephone & Tel. Co., N. Y.; J. H. Munson, Drexel Building, New-York; Albert B. Chandler, President Atlantic and Pacific Tel. Co., N. Y.; W. C. Humstone, Gen'l Supt. Atlantic and Pacific Tel. Co., N. Y.; Theo. N. Vail, Gen'l Manager National Bell Telephone Co., Boston; Thos. J. Brady, Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C.; Henry S. Russell, Boston, Mass.; Gen. Francis J. Marshall, Georgetown, Colorado; James M. Ormes, Gen'l Supt. Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Co., N. Y.
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CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS.
In accordance with the provisions of the above Bonds, we, the undersigned, hereby give notice that the following numbers, viz.:

4703	4366	5797	4711	5283	5886	4222	4583
5506	5837	5174	5263	5605	4510	5894	4673
4112	4729	5744	5826	3867	3889	3900	....
5965	4636	4289	5644	6057	5380	5877	....
4319	4480	5187	5534	5183	6225	4681	....

Being one per cent. of Twenty-nine hundred and fifteen Bonds outstanding, (including those paid and held in Sinking Fund,) plus the interest that would have accrued on the Bonds already redeemed, were this day designated in our presence to be redeemed, together with the accrued interest thereon, as provided in said Bonds, at the office of Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co., in New-York, or at the office of Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co., in London, on the first day of June, 1880, at which date interest on said above designated Bonds will cease.
Dated March 20, 1880.
HENRY F. VAIL, CHARLES EDWARD TRACY, } Trustees.
J. PIERPONT MORGAN, of DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.
Attest: DAVID W. PRICE,
[L. S.] Notary Public. (31.) New-York County.

WOOD & DAVIS,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
Government bonds, municipal and railroad securities bought and sold on commission.
A limited amount of
Atchison, Colorado, and Pacific Railroad Co.
First mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, guaranteed, principal and interest, by Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad, and lease assumed by Union Pacific Railway Company, for sale.
C. D. WOOD. SAMUEL D. DAVIS.

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BANKERS AND STOCK-BROKERS,
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York, buy and sell on 3 to 5 per cent. margin, all stocks dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange, and execute orders for Stock privilege contracts at favorable rates. Full information on all matters relating to Stock speculation furnished on application. Weekly report of movements in the Stock market sent free.

GAS STOCKS.
New-York and Brooklyn Gas Stocks bought and sold by
GEO. H. PRENTISS,
No. 24 Broad-st.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.
Holders of bonds of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, known as the "Consolidated Sinking Fund Bonds," are hereby notified that on presenting their bonds at the office of this company, No. 38 William-st., the bonds will be stamped, releasing them from the operations of the sinking fund, and said bonds will thereafter be known as "Consolidated Bonds."
JULIUS WADSWORTH, Vice-President.

DUNLEITH AND DUBUQUE BRIDGE COMPANY BONDS, Nos. 59, 86, 98, 187, 201, 209, 231, 244, 284, 285, 318, 324, 345, 372, 376, 412, 427, 486 have been drawn for redemption May 1, 1880, at $1,050 each, at the office in New-York of the Illinois Central Railroad Company. Interest on the above bonds will cease May 1, 1880.
WM. H. OSBORN, WM. TRACY, WM. B. ALLISON, } Trustees.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Gutta Percha and Rubber Manufacturing Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 23 Park-place, *New-York, on MONDAY, the 12th day of April,* 1880, at 12 o'clock noon.
GUY R. PELTON, Secretary.

GAS STOCKS, &c.
J. P. WINTRINGHAM,
No. 36 Pine-st.,
New-York.

COUNTY BONDS OF MISSOURI, KANSAS, and NEBRASKA wanted by
TOBEY & KIRK, No. 4 Broad-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

GWYNNE & DAY, 45 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, (established in 1854,) transact a general banking and *brokerage business in railway shares, bonds, &c., &c.*

CHOICE FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS FOR sale by E. S. BAILEY, No. 7 Pine-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, BAGS, ROPE and BAGGING, COPPER, BRASS, LEAD, ZINC, PEWTER, TYPE METAL, ELECTROTYPE PLATES, STEREOTYPE PLATES, TIN FOIL, TEA LEAD, and OLD METAL of every description.
Orders by mail punctually attended to.
Will send to any part of the City or suburbs.
STOCKWELL,
No. 25 Ann-st., New-York.

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in Tins, ½-lb. and 1-lb. labeled thus, JAMES EPPS & CO., Homoeopathic Chemists, 48 Threadneedle-st. and 170 Piccadilly. Works, Holland-st., Blackfriars, London, England.

AMUSEMENTS.

BENEFIT TO
SIGNOR CAMPANINI,
AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
FRIDAY, APRIL 16.
The performance will commence with the third act of Donizetti's opera,
LA FAVORITA.
Fernando......Signor CAMPANINI
Alfonso......Signor DEL PUENTE
Baldassare......Herr BEHRENS
Don Gaspare......Signor RINALDINI
Ines......Mlle. ROBIATI
and
Leonora......Mlle. ANNIE LOUISE CARY
After which the third act of Verdi's opera,
IL TROVATORE.
Manrico......Signor CAMPANINI
Il Conte di Luna......Signor DEL PUENTE
Ferrando......Signor MONTI
Ruiz......Signor RINALDINI
Azucena......Mlle. ANNA DE BELOCCA
To be followed by the second act of
DONIZETTI'S OPERA,
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.
Edgardo......Signor CAMPANINI
Enrico Ashton......Signor GALASSI
Raimondo......Herr BEHRENS
Arturo......Signor RINALDINI
Alisa......Mlle. ROBIATI
and
Lucia......Mlle. MARIE MARIMON
To conclude with the fourth act of
Verdi's Opera,
RIGOLETTO.
Il Duca......Signor CAMPANINI
Rigoletto......Signor GALASSI
Sparafucile......Herr BEHRENS
Maddalena......Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY
and
Gilda......Mme. EMILIE AMBRE
Director of the Music and Conductor...Signor ARDITI

STEINWAY HALL. Monday Evening, April 12.
Mr. JOHN LAVINE'S FIFTH ANNUAL CONCERT.
BRILLIANT PROGRAMME
by the following
CELEBRATED ARTISTS:
Miss EMMA C. THURSBY
Will sing Scene and Aria, "Hamlet," by...A. THOMAS
Valse brilliant, "Une Folie à Rome," by......RICCI
Mr. S. B. MILLS and Mr. MAX PINNER
will play MOZART'S great Concerto for two pianos.
Mr. THEODORE THOMAS'S unrivaled orchestra
will perform
Overture, "Abencerages," by......CHERUBINI
"First Nordish Suit," by......ASGER HAMERICK
"Andante Cantabile," Op. 97, by......BEETHOVEN
"Allegretto Gracioso," Symphony No. 2, by..BRAHMS
"Slavonic Rhapsody," No. 3, by......DVORAK
Admission, $1; reserved seats, $1 50.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. MATINEE DAY.
HENRY E. ABBEY......Lessee and Manager
EDWIN BOOTH!
THIS SATURDAY, April 10, at the Matinée,
OTHELLO.
IAGO......Mr. EDWIN BOOTH
OTHELLO......Mr. J. C. McCOLLOM
EMELIA......Mrs. D. P. BOWERS
EVENING at 8 o'clock, Tom Taylor's tragedy,
THE FOOL'S REVENGE.
, Next MONDAY—HAMLET.

BIJOU OPERA-HOUSE, OPERETTA.
Broadway and 31st-st.
THE NEW PARLOR HOME OF OPERA.
A Merry, Mirthful, and Musical Entertainment for children, old and young.
FUN. TWO COMIC OPERETTAS. MUSIC.
AGES AGO,
By Gilbert and Clay,
and
CHARITY BEGINS AT HOME,
By Alfred Cellier and Bolton Rowe.
Morning Performance SATURDAY at 2.
Box-office open for the sale of reserved seats from 8 A. M. till 10 P. M.

HAVERLY'S FOURTEENTH-ST. THEATRE.
Corner of 14th-st. and 6th-av.
J. H. HAVERLY......Proprietor and Manager
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
THE GREAT COMEDY SUCCESS,
MR. NEIL BURGESS
in Petroleum V. Nasby's farcical Comedy
WIDOW BEDOTT.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY at 2 P. M.
Box-office open daily from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

NIBLO'S GARDEN THEATRE. TO-NIGHT.
J. H. HAVERLY......Proprietor and Manager
E. G. GILMORE......Associate Manager
Matinée To-day. Haverly's Every Evening.
Matinée To-day. Haverly's All the Features.
Matinée To-day. United Mastodon Full of Fun.
Matinée To-day. United Mastodon
Matinée To-day. Minstrels. New and Novel.
Matinée To-day. Minstrels. Glorious Humor.
Seats on sale 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

ABBEY'S PARK THEATRE.
HENRY E. ABBEY......Lessee and Manager
LOTTA.
LOTTA.
Last four nights of
"LITTLE DETECTIVE."
SATURDAY MATINEE, APRIL 10, "MUSETTE."
MONDAY, APRIL 12, Lotta's specialty,
"ZIP."
Box office open daily from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

CHICKERING HALL. SAT. EVG., APRIL 10.
Mr. RICHARD ARNOLD'S GRAND CONCERT.
Miss LETITIA FRITSCH, Mr. RICHARD ARNOLD,
NEW-YORK PHILHARMONIC CLUB.
Tickets, $1, to be had at Schuberth's.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
Great success of the operatic extravaganza,
BEADLE'S PIRATES FOR 10 CENTS.
Original music, augmented chorus, and gorgeous scenery, preceded by the regular minstrel entertainment.
MATINEE SATURDAY at 2. SEATS SECURED.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE. SECOND WEEK.
Every eve. at 8. Wednesday and Saturday Matinée at 2.
POPULAR SUCCESS. POPULAR SUCCESS.
Houses crowded nightly. Houses crowded nightly.
James A. Herne's HEARTS OF OAK.

MONDAY EVENING. 8 O'CLOCK.
JOHN L. STODDARD,
at
CHICKERING HALL.
A JOURNEY THROUGH SPAIN.

THEATRE COMIQUE. NO. 514 BROADWAY.
HARRIGAN & HART......Proprietors
JOHN E. CANNON, Manager. Every Evening and Wednesday and Saturday Matinée. Edward Harrigan's latest issue, THE MULLIGAN GUARDS' SURPRISE.

STEAM-BOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE
FOR BOSTON AND THE EAST.
$1 00 EACH WAY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON.
Corresponding reduction to all other points East.
Boston tickets are good only for continuous passage on steamers and connecting train as specified thereon.
The mammoth palace steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE having been placed on the line for the season of 1880, leave New-York DAILY, (SUNDAYS INCLUDED,) from Pier 28 N. R., foot of Murray-st., at 5 P. M.
Leave Brooklyn 4:30 P. M., Jersey City 4:25 P. M., via Annex. Tickets, state-rooms, &c., can be obtained in New-York at Nos. 239, 261, 271, 401, 526, 944, and 957 Broadway, and at all principal hotels, transfer and ticket offices, at the OFFICE OF THE LINE ON THE PIER, and on board steamers Nos. 2 and 4 Court-st., and at Annex offices, Brooklyn and Jersey City; in Boston at No. 3 Old State-house, and at Old Colony Depot.
BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents, N. Y.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

OUTSIDE LINE FOR BALTIMORE DIRECT.
MERCHANTS' AND MINERS' TRANSPORTATION COMPANY'S OUTSIDE LINE OF STEAMERS.
The steamers of this line leave Pier No. 49 East River, (near foot of Clinton-st.,) WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS of each week at 3 P. M. Freight received daily up to 5 P. M. Lowest rates guaranteed. Rates of passage: First-class, $3, including meals and state-room berth; steerage, $2; meals, if desired, 25 cents extra.
Office, No. 262 South-st. GEO. H. GLOVER, Agent.

PROVIDENCE LINE TO BOSTON.
VIA PROVIDENCE DIRECT.
A FULL NIGHT'S REST. ONLY 42 MILES OF RAIL.
FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATIONS ONLY.
The favorite palace steamers
MASSACHUSETTS and RHODE ISLAND
Leave daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., at 5 P. M. No intermediate landings between New-York and Providence. Passengers arrive in Boston at 7 A. M.

SEA BIRD. CAPT. PARKER.
For Red Bank—Foot of Franklin-st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Saturday, 10th	4:00 P. M.	Saturday, 10th	7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 13th	10:00 A. M.	Monday, 12th	7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 15th	11:00 A. M.	Wed'sday, 14th	9:00 A. M.
Saturday, 17th	1:00 P. M.	Friday, 16th	9:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 20th	3:00 P. M.	Monday, 19th	1:00 P. M.
Thursday, 22d	3:00 P. M.	Wed'sday, 21st	2:30 P. M.
Friday, 23d	3:00 P. M.	Friday, 23d	7:00 A. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDing at Cozzens, (West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, *Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Esopus,* connecting with Ulster and Delaware and Wallkill Valley Railroads. Steamboats JAMES W. BALDWIN and THOMAS CORNELL leave DAILY at 4 P. M., Pier 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st. Except Saturdays, when Thomas Cornell leaves at 1 P. M.

ALBANY BOATS.—PEOPLE'S LINE, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND, leave Pier No. 41, N. R., FOOT OF CANAL-ST., every week day, 6 P. M., connecting at Albany (Sunday morning excepted) with trains North, West, and East. State-rooms warmed by steam. Excursion to Albany and return, good 30 days, $2.
W. W. EVERETT, President.

A.—TROY BOATS, CITIZENS' LINE.—New steamers SARATOGA and CITY OF TROY leave Pier 49 (new No. 41) North River, foot Leroy-st., DAILY, except Saturday, at 6 P. M., for TROY and ALL POINTS NORTH and WEST. State-rooms warmed by steam. Steamer leaving Sunday lands at Albany.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Steamers leave Catharine-slip, (Pier No. 35 E. R.,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 11:30 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. Fare lower than by any other route.

FOR NEWBURG AND POUGHKEEPSIE.—Steamer Andrew Harder leaves Pier 42, foot of Canal-st., Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 6 P. M., landing at Cornwall, Milton, and Highland each way. Fare, 50c.

NORWICH LINE TO BOSTON.—FARE ONE DOLLAR for special limited tickets. Steamers leave Pier No. 40 North River, daily, including Sundays, at 5 P. M., for New-London, Boston, Worcester, &c.

BOAT FOR CATSKILL, STUYVESANT, AND INtermediate landings, until further notice, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M., foot of Harrison-st., Pier 34 N. R.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH. Fare, $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11:30 P. M., connecting with road.

STORAGE.

MORRELL'S FIRST-CLASS STORAGE Warehouses, corner of 9th-av. and 32d-st., affording superior accommodations for the storage of furniture, pianos, trunks, cases, works of art, &c.; also, safe deposit vaults and private safes to rent for articles of extra value; also every facility for moving, packing, boxing, and shipping, all at low rates.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. TO-DAY.
FAREWELL REPRESENTATIONS.
The opera positively will close on 17th inst.
SATURDAY, April 10, GRAND MATINEE,
at 2 o'clock, for the last time, LA FAVORITA.
Fernando, Signor Campanini; Alfonso X., Signor Del Puente; Baldassare, Herr Behrens, and Leonora, Miss A. L. Cary.
Director of the Music and Conductor......Signor ARDITI
POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK.
MONDAY, April 12, last time of Verdi's "chef-d'œuvre,"
AIDA.
Rhadames, Signor Campanini; Amonasro, Signor Galassi; Ramfis, Herr Behrens; Amneris, Miss Annie Louise Cary, and Aida, Mme. Emilie Ambré.
TUESDAY, April 13, production of
DON PASQUALE.
Ernesto, Signor Lazzarini; Dr. Malatesta, Signor Del Puente; Don Pasquale, Signor Papini; and Norina, Mlle. Marie Marimon.
WEDNESDAY, April 14, by desire and for the last time,
LA FORZA DEL DESTINO.
Don Alvaro, Signor Campanini; Don Carlos, Signor Galassi; Melitone, Signor Del Puente; Padre Guardiano, Herr Behrens; Marchese di Calatrava, Signor Monti; Preziosilla, Miss A. L. Cary, and Leonora, Mme. Marie L. Swift. (Her third appearance.) The Seguidilla will be danced by Mlle. Caroline Monti and Mlle. Adelaide Monti.
THURSDAY, April 15, FAUST.
MARGHERITA......Mlle. MARIE MARIMON
(Her only appearance in this character.)
FRIDAY, APRIL 16, Benefit of Signor Campanini.
Farewell Matinée, SATURDAY, April 17, on which occasion the opera will commence at 12:30.
Places may be secured at the box-office of the Academy of Music, in 14th-st., which is open daily from 9 till 5.

P. T.
BARNUM'S
OWN AND ONLY GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH
NOW OPEN
FOR A SHORT SEASON OF
FIFTEEN DAYS ONLY, AT
AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
(3D-AV. AND 63D-ST.)
UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS!
ZAZEL.
ZAZEL. The London and Parisian Sensation, greeted with
ZAZEL. WILD ENTHUSIASM;
ZAZEL. her wonderful
ZAZEL. AERIAL DIVE
ZAZEL. From the topmost height of the Institute,
ZAZEL. and her
ZAZEL. EAGLE SWOOP
ZAZEL. through mid-air for nearly 100 feet, has
ZAZEL. created
A PERFECT FUROR.
The entire programme exciting the audience, their pleasure manifesting itself in
SALVOS OF APPLAUSE.
MME. DOCKRILL,
Mme. MARTHA, EMMA LAKE, Signor SEBASTIAN, HOLLIS, and the entire
PHALANX OF ARTISTS
enthusiastically received.
Doors open at 1 and 7 P. M. Performances at 2 and 8 P. M. Admission, 50 cents; children under 9, 25 cents. Reserved numbered chairs, 25 cents extra.

WALLACK'S. OPENS 7:30, BEGINS AT 8.
Proprietor and Manager......MR. LESTER WALLACK
ANOTHER PRONOUNCED SUCCESS OF LEGITIMATE COMEDY.
A FULL HOUSE GREETED THE PERFORMANCE WITH HEARTY LAUGHTER AND APPLAUSE, RECALLING THE CHIEF PERFORMERS AFTER EACH ACT.—*Herald.*
EVENING AT 8. MATINEE AT 1:30.
Mrs. Inchbald's comedy,
TO MARRY OR NOT TO MARRY.
Revised and altered for the present stage by
MR. LESTER WALLACK,
with the following cast:
SIR OSWIN MORTLAND....MR. LESTER WALLACK
LORD DANBERRY......MR. JOHN GILBERT
MR. WILLOWEAR......MR. HARRY BECKETT
GEORGE } Sir Oswin's { MR. C. E. EDWIN
THOMAS } servants. { MR. H. PEARSON, Jr.
RICHARD, Lord Danberry's servant, MR. W. MacLEAN
LADY SUSAN COURTLY......MISS EFFIE GERMON
HESTER......MISS STELLA BONIFACE
MISS SARAH MORTLAND......MME. PONISI
The performance will conclude with the farce,
TO OBLIGE BENSON.
Characters by
Messrs. J. W. SHANNON, HARRY BECKETT, J. H. GILMOUR, Miss EFFIE GERMON, and Miss KATE BARTLETT.

DALY'S THEATRE—BROADWAY AND 30TH-ST.
The only Theatre under the management of MR. AUGUSTIN DALY.
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2.
Farewell Performance of
THE ROYAL MIDDY.
THIS EVENING AT 8,
FIRST PRODUCTION OF MR. AUGUSTIN DALY'S new COMEDY of CONTEMPORANEOUS INTEREST, and of Society as it is and might be, in four acts, Entitled THE
WAY WE LIVE.
In which Mr. Charles Fisher, John Drew, Harry Lacy, George Parkes, Charles Leclercq, Miss Ada Rehan, May Fielding, Maggie Harrold, Mrs. Charles Poole, Margaret Lanner, Regina Dace, Georgine Flagg, and Little Lillie Waters will appear in ORIGINAL CREATIONS.
, Box Sheet now open for the NEXT FORTNIGHT.

SYMPHONY SOCIETY. STEINWAY HALL.
Dr. L. DAMROSCH, Conductor.
THURSDAY Afternoon, April 15, Sixth Public Rehearsal.
SATURDAY Evening, April 17, Sixth Symphony Concert. SIEGFRIED, (third act,) Richard Wagner, and L. von Beethoven's
NINTH
Symphony, with final chorus.
Mrs. M. L. SWIFT (Col. Mapleson's permission), Soprano
Mrs. H. NORMAN......Contralto
Signor CAMPANINI (Col. Mapleson's permission), Tenor
Mr. REMMERTZ......Bass
Tickets now on sale at usual places.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.
Mr. A. M. PALMER......Proprietor and Manager
Begins at 8. Over at 11:20.
SATURDAY MATINEE BEGINS AT 1:45.
POSITIVELY LAST TWO PERFORMANCES of the
TWO ORPHANS
TO-DAY at 1:45—EVENING at 8.
TO-DAY at 1:45—EVENING at 8.
TO-DAY at 1:45—EVENING at 8.
With its Unequaled Cast and Superb Scenery.
FAREWELL PERFORMANCES of the UNION-SQUARE THEATRE COMPANY for the season.
MONDAY, APRIL 12, REPRODUCTION of Bartley Campbell's splendid American play, MY PARTNER.
Seats for MY PARTNER now on sale.

CHICKERING HALL.
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 14, at 3.
FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 16, AT 8.
SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 24, AT 8.
MISS KATE FIELD
in her MUSICAL MONOLOGUE,
entitled
EYES AND EARS IN LONDON,
ORIGINAL AND CHARACTERISTIC SONGS,
IMITATIONS OF LONDON SOCIETY,
AND BURLESQUE OF ITALIAN OPERA.
Admission, 75 cents; reserved seats, 25 cents extra. Seats may now be secured at Schuberth's Music Store, No. 23 Union-square. THOS. C. LOMBARD, Manager.

MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE. AT 8:30.
24TH-ST., ADJOINING FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL.
STEELE MACKAYE......Manager
THIRD MONTH | of the Dramatic | HAZEL KIRKE.
THIRD MONTH | success of the | HAZEL KIRKE.
THIRD MONTH | season. Curtain | HAZEL KIRKE.
THIRD MONTH | rises at 8:30. | HAZEL KIRKE.
THIRD MONTH | Saturday Matinée | HAZEL KIRKE.
THIRD MONTH | at 2. | HAZEL KIRKE.
THIRD MONTH | (Double stage.) | HAZEL KIRKE.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—CHAS. REICHE & BROTHER, Proprietors. Just received from Para, a full-grown ANT BEAR, the only one ever brought alive to this country. On exhibition only a short time, as it is going to be shipped to Europe. AQUARIUM DEPARTMENT is perfect. The Kentucky Thorough-bred horses, the great CYNOCEPHALUS, and Athletic Sports. Two performances daily. Afternoon at 2; evening at 8 o'clock. Admission to all, 25 cts.; reserved seats, 25 cts. extra.

YALE'S POPULAR CHICKERING HALL SERIES.—Fourth entertainment, TO-DAY, (Saturday,) April 10, at 3:30 P. M., comprising the YOUNG APOLLO CLUB, (35 men and boy singers,) ALFRED J. KNIGHT, Miss FLORENCE AULD, and Mr. W. A. BARR, elocutionists, in a choice programme of BALLADS, GLEES, DUETS, RECITATIONS, &c. Mr. Walter E. Johnston, Organist. Reserved-seat tickets, 50 and 75 cents, at No. 23 Union-square.

SEVENTH REGIMENT ENTERTAINMENT.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, TO-NIGHT, 8 P. M.
OTHELLO.
WAR OF THE DIALECTS.
MINSTRELSY.
Male parts by members only.
Boxes and tickets at Col. Pond's Music store, No. 25 Union-square. General admission $1.

FIFTH-AV. THEATRE. Sunday Night Concert.
SUNDAY EVENG, April 11, grand Sunday night concert. Popular prices: 25c., 50c., $1, $1 50. Last appearance of Mlles. PAOLA MARIE, LEROUX-BOUVARD, ANGELE, Gregoire, Raphael, Miss Henrietta Markstein, MM. JOUARD, POYARD, VELANO, and M. CAPOUL.

GRAND SAALFIELD BALLAD CONCERT,
At Steinway Hall,
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, April 10.
Only joint appearance of
Miss EMMA C. THURSBY
and Signor BRIGNOLI.

STANDARD THEATRE. B'WAY AND 33D-ST.
THIRD WEEK AND ENORMOUS SUCCESS OF
MISS ANNIE PIXLEY as M'LISS.
Supported by J. E. McDonough and Fulford Comb.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 1:30.

CHICKERING HALL. APRIL 12, AT 8:30 P. M.
HUMOROUS AND DRAMATIC RECITALS BY
Mr. H. G. CHAPMAN.
For particulars, programme, &c., see Sunday's papers. Reserved-seat tickets, 50 cents. J. B. VALE, Manager.

CHEAPEST BOOK-STORE IN THE WORLD.
IMMENSE PRICES PAID FOR OLD BOOKS.
CATALOGUE OF GENERAL LITERATURE FREE.
LEGGAT BROS., No. 3 Beekman-st., opp. P. O., N. Y.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE BIG WHALE, 65 feet long, on exhibition every day, Sundays included, at Pier No. 22 East River, Fulton Market-slip? Admission 25 cents; children, 10 cents.

MUSICAL.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS, $40, $50, $75; 7-octave, fine tone, $90; one do., little used, $140; magnificent rosewood upright, $160, a bargain; 7-octave Chickering Piano, cheap; Organs, $30 upward; $3, $4, and $5 monthly taken until paid for. Second-hand instruments bought, sold, and exchanged. HORACE WATERS & CO., 826 Broadway, corner 12th-st.

THE MAGNIFICENT ORGAN IN KOSTER & BIAL'S Hall, West 23d-st., for sale. Apply immediately at JARDINE'S Organ Factory, 318 East 39th-st.

THE SEVENTH'S NEW HOME

A VERY PALACE IN POINT OF ELEGANCE AND COMFORT.

COMPANY ROOMS RESEMBLING THE PRIVATE LIBRARIES OF THE ÆSTHETIC MILLIONAIRE—EVERY CONVENIENCE FOR 1,000 MEN—EVEN A KITCHEN FOR THE REGIMENTAL COOK.

The work upon the interior of the new armory of the Seventh Regiment is so far under way that a fair idea may be gained of what it will look like when finished. In the immense drill-hall, 300 by 200 feet, the frescoing has been completed. Mr. Cranser, the artist, has had charge of this department. Objection may be made by some that his work lacks the simplicity which should mark the decoration of a military hall, and that his choice of gayly-colored foliage for certain finials and borders is not quite in keeping with the purposes of the hall. Others reply that the bright colors and floriated designs were necessary to light up the vast space and destroy that monotony of outline which the hall would otherwise present. The part that first attracts the eye is the broad and highly-decorated border which runs around the building above the wainscot, with the national shield painted on each projecting buttress. This is done in the brightest colors of the palette. The walls themselves are tinted in a sober color, accentuated at each projecting point with some design in brighter tints, and a decorated border runs around the top, with floriations at each window. The galleries which overlook the hall from the west end have been very prettily painted. Another gallery will be erected at the east end, and decorated in the same manner. Here a large clock of Tiffany's make, in an elaborately-carved wood case, has been put up. It will give an idea of the vast size of the building to state that this clock is six feet across, yet, placed where it is, it does not appear half that size, and seems just the right dimensions for its place. A succession of seats slightly raised occupies the spaces between each of the great buttresses on either side of the hall, the floor of which is of hard wood, and will eventually be planed off and oiled. The roof of iron and wood is stained and decorated, and all the iron-work, girders and ties, has been painted in dark colors, relieved by lines and spots of brighter tints. At the west end of the hall a gun-rack will run entirely across it. The rack will be of polished black walnut, with glass doors, and will hold 1,000 rifles. In the old armory the guns were kept in the company rooms, but the hall is the more preferable place, as being more convenient in many ways.

Next to the drill-hall, the great cross corridor, running from side to side of the building, and the magnificent stairway, 40 feet wide, attract attention. The wood-work of both is of white oak, and singularly massive. Mr. H. C. Glissmann, of the firm of Flint & Co., has had entire charge of this portion of the interior fittings of the building, and has done his work well. The massive entrance doors are of oak, with heavy bronze studs; a paneled wainscot, very heavy and solid, of the same material, and 5 feet high, runs along the walls on either side of the corridor, and the framework of the doors, as well as the doors themselves, which open into the corridor or hall, are of oak, paneled. The walls will be tinted in some appropriate color when the wood-work has been finished. At present the cement or plaster has a disagreeably damp and cold look, but the appearance of the corridor when completed will be light, yet solid and simple, affording a contrast to the rich interior decoration of the rooms opening upon it. The gas fixtures are of brass, of a bronze tone. The stairway, as all who saw it during the fair well know, is of iron; but the iron is the skeleton, and is now completely incased in splendid oak, finely carved. The under surface of the flights of stairs are paneled in oak, everything being solid and massive to a marked degree. Under the stairs, on the left-hand side, the workmen are about completing a marble drinking-place, that is, a long table of marble set against the wall, from which nickel-plated faucets rise, and cups will be fastened with chains. Drilling is apt to make men dry, and there is always a rush to the ice-coolers as soon as the men are dismissed; therefore, these are placed at a spot convenient to the drill-hall.

The rooms on the ground floor are the general reception, or public, room, which will be finished in white maple; the Board of Officers' room, which will be in mahogany; the Colonel's room, finished in black walnut; two squad drill-rooms, comparatively plain; the armorer's room, which is also the office of the superintendent of the building; the veterans' room, the library, the Quartermaster's room, and the field and staff room. None of these have yet reached a sufficient stage of completion to show what they will be like, unless it be the Colonel's room. Herter Brothers are fitting this up, and what they have already done shows that it will be a gem when finished. There is a beautifully-paneled wainscot, exceedingly rich, of black walnut, the panels only polished, a carved mantel, high screens of the same material at one end, making a closet and toilet-room, and other things to match. The same firm are decorating the Board of Officers' room and the reception-room. Potter & Stymus are finishing the field and staff room, which will be in mahogany. Mr. Lewis C. Tiffany, the artist, has sole charge of the fitting and decorating of the veterans' room and the library, but the work on these will not be completed probably until the Fall months. The library will contain nothing but military books and publications. As part of the decoration of these rooms opening on the corridor, it should be mentioned that, though the exterior of the doors are all of white oak, to correspond with the rest of the wood-work there, their interior faces are of the wood—mahogany, walnut, or maple—corresponding with the interior decorations of the respective rooms. The painting and frescoing is being done in a style only to be seen in the most luxurious private residences of the City; in fact, this remark applies to all the appointments of these rooms so far as they now appear.

Passing up the great broad staircase to the second floor, we came to the company rooms, 10 in number, all opening on the corridor or hall, similar to that on the floor below, and like that, finished throughout in white oak. Each room has lockers for 100 men, and each company has exclusive charge of the decoration of its own room. The only room now finished is that of the Seventh Company, finished by Pottier & Stymus, (it was the Old Curiosity Shop during the fair.) When the door is opened, and the visitor looks into this room, the impression which it creates is that he is looking into the library of some wealthy gentleman whose taste in household decoration is of the finest. The lockers which line the room are of the finest black walnut, so carved and constructed that they look like book-cases. The fire-place is another beautiful piece of carving, and over the mantel is arranged a set of armor and old weapons, some of the most beautiful specimens of their kind. The floor is of hard wood, polished and laid in designs; the ceiling is paneled and richly decorated in dark colors to correspond with the subdued tone of the room, and the wall are of a dark tone also. Some solid library chairs, finely carved, stand at one end of the apartment. The central chandelier is of a design and material which bring it quite into harmony with the old armor and weapons over the fire-place. In fact, the room is complete in all its parts. Not many private residences in this City can boast of one like it, and assuredly none can have better until the art of artistic decoration has made a vast improvement on its present condition. The firm which had the work in charge seems to have done the very best that could be done in the fitting up of this room. The other company rooms are being completed in different styles, some by Flint & Co., others by Potter & Stymus, Herter Brothers, Roux & Co., while the room of the Tenth Company is in the hands of Kimball & Cabus. This has been finished far enough to show that it will differ from the others. The wood-work is white oak and mahogany, in Queen Anne style of decoration, quaint and fanciful. It will operate somewhat as a relief, in its comparative simplicity and quaintness, to the elaborate richness of the other styles. On this floor also are two squad drill-rooms, one which has long rows of marble washing-basins on either side, and the Adjutant's room, which Potter & Stymus are decorating. This will have communication with the Colonel's room below by speaking tubes.

On the top or third floor, which is finished throughout in hard Georgia pine, there are also two squad drill-rooms, a drum-corps room, band-room, room for general purposes, a memorial-room, gymnasium, and kitchen. The latter may seem out of place in an armory, and it did to the Seventh Regiment until its experience in the times of the railroad riots demonstrated the importance of having commissariat arrangements in the armory itself. The regiment was shut up in their armory for a week, and found it impossible to get either sufficient or proper food brought in. In the arrangements of the new armory, therefore, it was determined to put in an ample kitchen, which could be used in another such emergency. This kitchen is just as complete in all its appointments as any other apartment in the armory, and food for the whole regiment may be cooked here without difficulty. The gymnasium will be fitted with all proper appliances and conveniences. It is a large, light, and airy apartment, well adapted for its purposes. From the memorial-room there is an entrance to the tower. This room will be used to hang the portraits of officers of the regiment, &c., old arms, and other things of the kind in the possession of the regiment.

In the basement of the building are the boilers, which are sufficient to thoroughly warm the whole building in the coldest days of Winter; water-closets and workshops, all on an extensive scale, and with a special view to such a contingency as having the whole regiment shut up in the armory again for any length of time. The regiment's experience was valuable in making known what the real necessities of a large armory are. Here, also, is the rifle-range, 100 yards long, running under the great drill-hall. Six men can shoot at the range at the same time. For purposes of defense, the basement windows and all the windows which can be reached from the ground are protected, some by bars and heavy iron shutters, and others by the shutters only. Small slits for musketry also command the various entrances and projecting parts of the building, while possibly two or three Gatling guns could be mounted in the tower and sweep the avenue. Taking the building all in all, it is probably the most complete of its kind in the world, while the interior fittings, the finish of all the rooms, halls, corridors, &c., is so rich and elaborate that the place rather deserves the name of a military palace than a regimental armory.

JOHN WOOLBERT SMITH'S REMAINS.

The remains of the man who committed suicide at St. Vincent's Hospital, on Thursday, were yesterday identified as those of John Woolbert Smith, of Philadelphia, by his brother-in-law, Mr. I. V. Mathis, of No. 1,814 Fourth-avenue, whose wife is Smith's sister. From Mr. Mathis it was learned that the deceased was a native of Philadelphia, 27 years of age, and a son of Gustavus Smith, of the firm of Smith & Brown, pattern-makers, of No. 963 North Tenth-street, Philadelphia. His father is in very comfortable circumstances, and the children received the advantages of a good education. The deceased graduated from the Philadelphia High School. In 1863 he entered the United States Navy as a volunteer assistant-engineer, and rose to the rank of Lieutenant. When the war closed he left the service, and his father started him in the hardware business in Philadelphia. As far as his brother-in-law knew, he had prospered in business, and what induced him to come to this City under an assumed name, intending to sail for Europe, is as much a mystery as his subsequent suicide. Smith had purchased his passage tickets on the Canada at the Philadelphia office of the National Steam-ship Line, and had also purchased the drafts found among his effects at that office. The ticket and drafts were made out in the name of George M. Jones.

THE IRON INTERESTS.

TEMPORARY DEPRESSION IN THE PRICE OF PIG-IRON.

During the past three weeks there has been a fall of from $7 to $10 per ton in the price of pig-iron, and yesterday telegrams from Pittsburg announced that the Lawrence Mill, at Newcastle, one of the largest in that vicinity, had closed indefinitely. The trouble is said to be due to the large stocks of manufactured iron on hand and the lack of orders. A circular letter has been issued by the Glendon Iron Company, of Easton, Penn., reducing its terms for pig-iron from $40 per ton to $30. Seven other large establishments, making fully 200,000 tons annually, have also adopted a diminished scale of prices.

Mr. J. B. Cornell said yesterday that the prime cause of the decline was the bad management of the home manufacturers, who had put up the price at the wrong time and in the wrong way. Nine months ago iron had touched bottom. Pig-iron sold exceedingly low, and any quantity of it could be had for $16 per ton. American manufacturers, instead of gradually raising the price to a good paying point, as they might easily have done, went on for months filling orders at low rates, and then, when the market had been fully supplied, attempted to suddenly raise prices to an extreme limit. In two months pig-iron was forced up from $16 to $30, and afterward to $35 and $40. Not content with this, some mill-owners talked of a still further advance to $50. The folly of this course was soon demonstrated. Most of the buyers had laid in large stocks during the time of low rates, and hence were under no necessity of purchasing further at present. The manufacturers found that while the nominal price remained at $40, the buyers were few in number and their orders limited. Then the English and Scotch houses, who had been kept fully advised of the state of affairs here, stepped in and threw several hundred thousand tons on the market at rates which forced the home manufacturers down from $40 to $33 and $30 per ton. The result was that the English iron trade had pocketed millions which ought to have gone to American manufacturers, and which would have gone to them had they pursued the more conservative course of raising their prices moderately at a time when everybody was buying freely. Instead of this, they went on for months filling orders at $16 and $18 per ton, and then, when the trade had been fully supplied and the demand began to fall off, suddenly advanced to double rates. The result was that iron had again declined to the point at which foreign manufacturers could afford to import it, and even below that. The probability was that it would now remain stationary at a price slightly below that at which the English and Scotch mills could compete with home producers, and in this way shut out foreign competition. There was no excess of American iron, except that which arose from the diversion of the the trade to foreign sources, and, now that that was shut off, the trade would resume its normal condition, and American buyers purchase of American manufacturers. There had been little fluctuation in the price of steel. He believed that the industries of the country would absorb all the iron and steel at fair, paying prices, and leave a good margin for profit.

A. S. Hewitt said that the price had fallen off from $40 to $30 per ton, or from 20 to 25 per cent. This, in his opinion, was due to "the well-known, politico-economical law of supply and demand." Further than this Mr. Hewitt did not state. Mr. Hewitt is one of the largest home manufacturers.

Mr. Jordan L. Mott said he had been absent from New-York for the past six weeks, and only returned a few days ago, and was, therefore, not very well posted in the actual condition of the iron interest. He would say, however, that there is so much foreign iron in the market at present that it cannot be without its effect on the price of American pig. Iron in the hands of the furnace men is held at full prices, as they have, most of them, sold their production for the year. Outside lots, however, in the hands of speculators, can be had at depressed prices. As regards the advance in the price of pig-iron, when it was advancing from $17 to $38 a ton, the price of manufactured goods was constantly rising, and the purchasers of iron goods sent their orders largely in advance of their immediate wants, anticipating future advances. These stocks are largely in their possession at the present time, so much so that the foundry men are very greatly disappointed in the Spring trade. "We are running our foundries," said Mr. Mott, "on full time, as usual, and we hope to be able to continue to do so, on the ground that we look for a renewed demand later in the season." Mr. Mott had contemplated an addition to his establishment beyond the Harlem bridge, but on his return from the West he ceased work on the new shop, not that he thought there existed any ground for apprehension regarding the trade, but that the near future of business must reasonably be affected by the stock of pig-iron suddenly thrown on the market by disappointed speculators holding for a rise in prices.

BUTTER-DEALERS IN COUNCIL.

OLEOMARGARINE CONDEMNED—A COMMITTEE TO GO TO WASHINGTON.

A conference of the leading butter-merchants of this City who are interested in securing the passage of a law by Congress prohibiting the sale of oleomargarine as butter was held in the private office of Francis D. Moulton, No. 127 Water-street, yesterday afternoon. Among the prominent representatives of the trade present were Washington Winsor, J. H. Reall, A. H. Butler, C. F. Bunger, J. F. Joyce, George B. Ferris, Walter Carr, Lloyd I. Seaman, J. S. Martin, J. H. Groht, and William H. Phillips. The meeting was organized by the election of Washington Winsor as Chairman and A. H. Butler as Secretary. Mr. Reall, acting President of the International Dairy Fair Association, upon whose call the meeting was held, briefly explained its purpose. He had received a telegram from Washington, he said, informing him that the Congressional Committees on Manufactures and Agriculture were to be entertained at a banquet at Delmonico's by the manufacturers of oleomargarine, and he felt that the butter-dealers should also take some measures to reach the ears of the Congressmen while they remained in the City. He proposed the appointment of a committee of nine, to present the dairymen's side of the question to the two committees now here, and to take charge of the petitions and to go to Washington to urge the passage of a law for the protection of the butter trade. Such committees have been appointed in Boston, Baltimore, New-Orleans, and all the large cities of the country, who will meet and co-operate with the New-York merchants in Washington.

Mr. William Carr said that he considered the cause of the butter men against the oleomargarine manufacturers as the cause of honesty against dishonesty in support of a great national industry. Such a cause needs no sparkling banquets to recommend it to the favor of legislators. It only requires to be understood to secure espousal. Oleomargarine is clearly an adulterated food, and it is a fraud perpetrated on the consumer.

Mr. Lloyd I. Seaman said there were from 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 of the inhabitants of the country engaged in dairying who have millions of dollars invested in agricultural implements and animals. All these interests of all these people are now jeopardized by six manufacturers of oleomargarine, and 20 such manufacturers could produce as much imitation butter as all these dairymen are furnishing of the genuine article. "I know from experience," said Mr. Seaman, "that oleomargarine is injurious to a dyspeptic, and physicians declare that it is unwholesome, and does not assimilate with the system. The keepers of Blackwell's Island will not permit its use among the paupers, but our legislators have nothing to say against it outside of those bounds. A very large percentage of retail grocers, who stand A1 in the trade, are now selling oleomargarine fraudulently for butter, and the excuse that they give is that they can make two or three times the profit on it. It is against this fraud that we protest."

George B. Ferris, an old merchant of this City, said that anything which affects the dairies affects agriculture, and a blow at agriculture is a blow at the nation's wealth. It is for this reason that the subject should be carefully considered by our legislators.

J. H. Groht said that at least one-half the supposed butter sold in this City is oleomargarine, and that its sale affected legitimate dealers in butter very disastrously.

W. H. Phillips said that oleomargarine was a fraud in its inception, devised by a fraud, and intended to defraud the poor. Mr. Ferris said that bakers who use second-class butter refused to use oleomargarine, because it would not mix well with their cake. After some further remarks by several speakers, the Chairman announced the following committee of nine to take entire charge of the subject before Congress: Washington Winsor, Walter Carr, George B. Ferris, Lloyd I. Seaman, J. S. Martin, J. F. Joyce, J. H. Groht, William H. Phillips, and George S. Hart. The conference then adjourned.

WHERE WILL THE BOAT-RACE BE?

The report that Mr. William Blaikie, the referee in the proposed Hanlan-Courtney-Riley boat-race, had decided that the contest shall take place on the Potomac River, at Washington, is untrue. Under the articles of agreement Mr. Blaikie has, in fact, no authority to select a course, the choice being left with the oarsmen, subject to the approval of Mr. Soule, the donor of the $6,000 prize. The referee has, however, expressed his preference for the Washington course, on the ground that the current there is imperceptible, and because its proximity to a large city would give the race an aspect of more importance than if it were held on one of the lakes situated in an unsettled territory. For these reasons he objects to Chautauqua and Geneva. At these places the hotel accommodations are inadequate, and the Police force not sufficiently strong to cope with any roughs who might attend. The Philadelphia course is objectionable because of its serpentine windings and the frequency of cross-currents. According to the agreement signed on March 26, the race is to be rowed on May 19, and the naming of the place was to have been done prior to April 10—to-day. Mr. Soule has tacitly accorded an extension of time to the oarsmen. Hotel managers at Chautauqua, Geneva, and other points are tempting the interested parties to hold the race at one of those places.

THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

A SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST DETECTIVE WILKINS—STREET-CLEANING MATTERS.

At the meeting of the Board of Police yesterday a long communication was received from Mr. Aaron Stone, containing a proposition for himself and associates, in addition to the proposal already made, for the disposal of all street-sweepings. Mr. Stone and associates agree to receive at the dumps, in scows to be provided by themselves, and to remove all the street-sweepings, ashes, and garbage collected in this City; to utilize it as far as possible for fertilizing purposes, and to dispose of the balance for filling in low ground in the vicinity of New-York, Brooklyn, and Jersey City. They will enter into a contract to do this, and give suitable bonds to guarantee its performance, for $75,000 for one year, to be paid in monthly installments. If they can secure the contract for five years they will take $60,000 per year. They stipulate, however, that they shall have the use for three months of all the scows and tugs now employed by the department, guaranteeing to return them at the end of that time in as good a condition as they receive them; and furthermore, that the Police shall enforce the sanitary ordinance requiring the ashes and garbage to be kept separate. They say they are ready to receive and remove the street-sweepings at one day's notice in accordance with their previous proposition. The communication was referred to the Street-cleaning Committee.

Capt. Williams, Inspector of Street-cleaning, reported that the dock at the foot of West Thirty-seventh-street, where a dumping-place is located, is in a very bad condition, and will have to be abandoned by the bureau unless immediately repaired. The wharf on which the dump is built is so dilapidated that an entirely new wharf will be required. The street leading to the dock has caved in, and is in a dangerous condition. The Street-cleaning Committee were directed to look after the matter.

Commissioner Nichols offered a resolution that Capt. John M. Robbins, of the Twenty-third Precinct, be transferred to the Thirty-third Precinct, and Capt. Thomas Killalea from the Thirty-third Precinct to the Twenty-third Precinct. He explained that Capt. Robbins had requested the change, and, no objection being offered, the resolution was adopted. Immediately thereafter Chief Clerk Hawley read a communication from Bedell & Brothers, editors and proprietors of the Westchester Times, charging Detective James R. Wilkins, of the Thirty-third Precinct, with having threatened to kill one of their employes for having exposed in the paper the existence of a number of policy-shops in the Thirty-third Precinct. The communication was referred to the Chief Clerk, with directions to confer with the writer so as to have a formal complaint made against the officer. Commissioner Voorhis moved to reconsider the vote just taken on the resolution transferring Capts. Robbins and Killalea, and to refer the matter to the Committee on Rules and Discipline. Mr. Voorhis said his object was to delay the transfer until the charge against Wilkins, Capt. Killalea's detective, was investigated. It was a serious charge, involving, perhaps, the Captain, and he thought that it was proper that Capt. Killalea should remain in the precinct until the matter was cleared up. The motion was carried, Commissioner Nichols voting against it.

On motion of President French, Roundsman William F. Kirchner, of the Fourth Inspection District, was promoted to be Sergeant. In making the motion, Mr. French said that of 62 applicants for the position who had been before the Board of Examiners, Kirchner passed the best examination, and his record in the department was excellent. Kirchner entered the Army as a drummer-boy at the age of 15, and at the close of the war held the position of First Lieutenant, in command of a battery of artillery.

Thomas Stephenson and J. J. Rooney were appointed patrolmen.

THE TELEPHONE COMPANIES.

CONSOLIDATION OF THE GOLD AND STOCK AND BELL TELEPHONE COMPANIES.

A consolidation of the Bell Telephone Company, of this City, and the private lines and telephone department of the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company, has been effected, negotiations for which have been in progress for some time past. At a meeting of the officers of both companies, held at No. 923 Broadway, on Thursday, the valuations of the property, rights, and privileges of each company were submitted, and the consolidation finally effected. The Gold and Stock Company transfers all the telephone business done by it, together with the private lines under its control, to the number of about 500, and the Bell Telephone Company puts in all its property to the new company, which will control the entire business now done by each company. Both companies will be under one management, but the details of the new organization have not yet been completed. No name has yet been decided upon for the new company, but several are under consideration. An increase will be made in the capital stock, which will be probably put at $1,000,000, but it is not definitely known what the amount will be. The stock of the Bell Telephone Company is now $100,000, but its valuation is 10 times that figure. There will be a change in the system of charges, but there will probably be no change in the rates to subscribers in this City. The actual transfer of the property will not take place until May 1, except in New-Jersey and the suburbs, which will be transferred as soon as possible. The new company will begin active operations on May 1, and will have absolute control of the telephone business of New-York City, together with the country for 33 miles around, which is considered the most valuable telephone franchise in the United States. At the office of the Bell Telephone Company it was stated yesterday that the consolidation was consummated, and only the details had to be arranged, which would be finished in a few days.

MANAGER VULTEE'S BOOKS.

IT IS CLAIMED THAT THEY CONTAIN NO EVIDENCES OF EMBEZZLEMENT.

The attorneys for the firm of Clary & Calverley, iron founders, of Jersey City, Edward P. De Motte and William Muirheid, who have been engaged in investigating the books of Theodore B. Vultee, the firm's recently-discharged book-keeper and general manager, say that no evidences of irregularity have been discovered, and that nothing has been found that points to a defalcation. The book-keeper, they add, who has been aiding them in their investigations, has learned that Vultee's books have not been posted for the last five months. They do not regard this as a neglect of duty or an evidence of criminality. They account for it from the fact that Vultee, as manager, book-keeper, and collector, had so much business to attend to that he was obliged to slight the books. The attorneys add that they are in communication with Vultee, and that he has furnished them with whatever information they desired, and has by this means enabled them to balance the books.

STUPID VERDICT BY A CORONER'S JURY.

Coroner Herrman yesterday concluded the inquest in the case of Thomas Barker, age 65, of No. 124 East One Hundred and Fifth-street, who was found dead, lying at the foot of the front steps of the residence of Mrs. Margaret U. O'Donnell, at One Hundred and Sixth-street and Third-avenue, on Sunday morning last, and who, it is believed, was either struck or pushed off the stoop by Richard D. O'Donnell during a quarrel about a pet dog. O'Donnell made a statement admitting that he took Barker's dog away from him, but claiming that it was done in a joke. He said that Barker called at his house during the night, made a violent outcry, and challenged him to come out and fight. To appease Barker the servant girl brought up his dog and gave it to him. Then, O'Donnell claims, he left Barker standing on the stoop and returned to his bed. O'Donnell denied that he had either struck Barker or pushed him off the stoop.

The jury rendered the verdict that Barker came to his death by an accidental fall, or a push or blow causing a fall, at the hands of some person unknown. This verdict surprised even the prisoner's friends. Coroner Herrman characterized it as the most stupid verdict it had ever been his lot to receive from a jury, and one that was entirely at variance with the testimony. Counsel for O'Donnell then moved for the prisoner's discharge, but the Coroner denied the motion, and committed O'Donnell to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury, and said that he would at once forward the papers to the District Attorney.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Dewitt C. Littlejohn, of Oswego, is at the Astor House.

Ex-Congressman John L. Vance, of Ohio, is at the Stuyvesant House.

Sir Francis Hincks, of Montreal, and Daniel Dougherty, of Philadelphia, are at the Windsor Hotel.

John C. New, of Indianapolis; Hallet Kilbourn, of Washington, and Gen. Ruff, United States Army, are at the Gilsey House.

Ex-Congressman E. B. Morgan, of Aurora, N. Y., and Isaac M. Cate, of Baltimore, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Judge Douglas Boardman, of Ithaca, and George H. Watrous, President of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, are at the Park-Avenue Hotel.

The Hon. Robert C. Winthrop and Nathaniel Thayer, of Boston; Joshua Lippincott, of Philadelphia, and the Hon. Freeman Clarke, of Rochester, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

State Treasurer N. D. Wendell, of Albany, and Congressmen D. W. Aiken, of South Carolina; W. L. Steele, of North Carolina; A. P. Forsythe, of Illinois; John A. Anderson, of Kansas; J. R. Richmond, of Virginia; J. H. McGowan, of Michigan, and S. W. Downey, of Wyoming, are at the St. James Hotel.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

Messrs. Devlin & Co., the clothiers, have advanced the wages of their employes.

An assignment for the benefit of creditors by John J. Daly to Patrick O'Connor, with $425 preferences, was filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday.

P. T. Barnum's "Greatest Show on Earth" has proved so popular that last evening hundreds of persons were turned away for lack of room to accommodate them.

At the Seventh Regiment entertainment this evening members of the regiment will display their talents in tragedy, farce, and minstrelsy, and a large attendance is expected.

The remains of the stranger who died on Thursday at Bellevue Hospital, from alcoholism, were yesterday identified as those of John Reilly, a resident of No. 284 Avenue B.

Hinson & Cumming, whose suspension was announced a few days ago, sent a letter to the Cotton Exchange yesterday, notifying that body of their intention to resume payments on Monday.

Yesterday Justice Duffy refused to increase the amount of bail in the case of Prof. W. E. Sawyer, who shot Dr. Theophilus Steele, at Forty-second-street and Seventh-avenue, on Monday night.

The Rev. Dr. Robinson, Pastor of the Memorial Presbyterian Church, of this City, will preach to-morrow morning in the Church of the Puritans, One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, near Fifth-avenue.

Collector Merritt has received a copy of a new Treasury decision, which declares that an oyster-boat is not entitled to a license as a fishing vessel, and must, therefore, pay tonnage dues every time it comes into port.

The Board of Indian Commissioners met again yesterday morning at the Metropolitan Hotel, but their sitting was merely for the purpose of closing up the unfinished business of the previous day, and they adjourned before noon.

Detectives Titus and Carr, of the Oak-Street Station-house, last night executed three warrants granted for proprietors of disorderly houses in the Fourth Precinct. Capt. Tynan intends to prevent the reopening of these vile resorts.

THE TIMES has received $15 50 collected for the benefit of the Cooper family from the veterans of the Twentieth Regiment, New-York Volunteers, at the funeral of Lieut.-Col. Schnaff. The money has been forwarded to Philadelphia.

The suit of the Trustees of the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Church of Gustavus Adolphus, located in Twenty-second-street, between Lexington and Third avenues, this City, against its founder, Mr. Frederick Wallroth, was dismissed yesterday by his Honor Judge Speir, of the Superior Court, with costs, on application of Justus Palmer, defendant's attorney.

The stockholders of the New-York City and Northern Railroad held a meeting in the Drexel Building yesterday, and decided to increase the capital stock from $2,250,000 to $3,000,000 for the purpose of finishing the road, now completed from Brewsters with the exception of the bridge across the Harlem River. The lease of the West Side and Yonkers Road was ratified.

The Yorkville Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association will meet Monday evening in their rooms, at Third-avenue and Eighty-sixth-street, to determine whether to continue its work or disband. Action of some kind is made necessary from the fact that the parent association at Twenty-third-street has notified the Yorkville Branch that it will cease to be such after April 30.

It was reported yesterday at the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals that the Attorney-General of the State had authorized President Bergh and Elbridge T. Gerry to represent him on behalf of the people in all prosecutions by the society. Since Jan. 1 the society has investigated 179 complaints, prosecuted 149 cases in court, destroyed 340 worthless animals, and prevented the infliction of cruelty in 371 cases.

George C. Randolph, who shot William Simpson, the pawnbroker, wounding him in two places, was arraigned on an indictment for felonious assault in the General Sessions Court, yesterday, and pleaded not guilty. Assistant District Attorney Bell asked if the prisoner was ready to go to trial, and counsel for the defense replied that as soon as Mr. Simpson was ready to appear in court, he would be ready to proceed with the trial. It was then stipulated that Randolph's counsel should receive two days' notice of trial.

Thomas McLaughlin, a night watchman employed in Vesey-street, and residing at No. 155 Washington-street with his family, committed suicide yesterday about 12 o'clock noon by hanging himself with a clothes-line fastened to the casing of the fan-light over the bedroom door. His wife left him in bed and went on the roof of the tenement-house to hang out some clothes. On returning, she found her husband suspended by the neck. Life was not extinct when he was cut down by Officer Flannery, but he was speechless, and died in a few moments after.

Frank Thomas, alias Charles De Moilan, the hero of thefts at the Brevoort House, Gilsey, Albemarle, St. Nicholas, Park-Avenue, and other hotels, was called up for sentence by Assistant District Attorney Bell, in General Sessions, yesterday. The prisoner pleaded guilty to the specific charge of having stolen jewelry and wearing apparel valued at $300 from the room of Mr. M. Furman Hunt, in the Brevoort House. The prisoner made an urgent appeal to the court to be sent to the Elmira Reformatory. Judge Gildersleeve, having investigated his previous record, considered him not an eligible subject for that institution, and sent him to State Prison for four years and six months.

Mr. Peter Mitchell, counsel for Charles Brockway and Charles Farren, alias "the Big Duke," indicted for complicity in the extensive forgeries on the Bank of the Republic, the Second National Bank, and Fisk & Hatch, renewed his motion, in General Sessions, yesterday for the discharge of his clients, on the ground that they had been confined without trial beyond the time prescribed by law. The evidence against the prisoners being insufficient to convict, Assistant District Attorney Russell did not oppose the motion, and the prisoners were discharged. Brockway, however, was immediately rearrested by Detective Robert Pinkerton, and will be taken to Chicago to answer an indictment for forgery on one of the banks of that city.

BROOKLYN.

About 50 boys employed in Hooper's hat factory, on Whipple-street, near Flushing-avenue, struck for higher wages yesterday.

Henry Lazarus, aged 33, of No. 56 Summit-street, died suddenly last evening in David Samuel's oyster saloon, at No. 221 Hamilton-avenue, while waiting for a stew which he had ordered. Death is supposed to have resulted from disease of the heart.

Henry Klein, aged 45, left his home at No. 403 Van Brunt-street early yesterday morning. On the table in his room a scrap of paper was found upon which the following was written: "I am lying in the water at the foot of Conover-st. Don't worry." A gold ring was lying on the table near the note. The Police searched in the river at the place indicated by Klein but could not find his body.

The annual session of the East Conference of the German Methodist Episcopal Church commenced on Thursday in the church corner of Stagg and Lorimer streets, and was continued yesterday. An address on Church publications was delivered by Dr. Hunt, and the Rev. Louis Wolton and the Rev. G. Jost were respectively chosen as delegate and alternate to the Cincinnati Conference. At noon the session adjourned until to-day.

Last Sunday evening Mrs. Campbell met her husband, Joseph Campbell, of No. 239 Hoyt-street, with whom she has not been living for some time, at the corner of Butler and Bond streets. He called her vile names, knocked her down with his fist, and then kicked her in a brutal manner. She was taken to the Long Island College Hospital. Campbell made his escape after the assault. The Police, however, succeeded in arresting him, and yesterday he was committed to await the result of her injuries.

LONG ISLAND.

Eliza Round was arrested on Thursday, charged with the murder of her daughter's infant child on the 5th ult. by drowning it in a mill-pond at Syosset.

NEW-JERSEY.

The coal-cart men of Newark have decided to demand an increase of 20 per cent. in their pay.

H. K. Van Horn assumed his position as Clerk of Hudson County yesterday. He gave bonds in $5,000.

Patrick Simmons, a laborer, while at work yesterday, fell into an area at Howell's leather factory, in Newark, and fractured his skull.

The brewers of Newark have agreed with those of New-York and Staten and Long Islands to advance the price of beer on May 1, from $8 to $9 per barrel.

The Grand Jurors of Newark yesterday reported to Judge Depue that, after careful investigation, they were of the unanimous belief that none of the officers of the city were in any degree criminal, culpable, or blamable in the late purchase of the Woodside bonds.

The body of the young man taken from the water at Bergen Point, Thursday, was yesterday identified as that of William Bummell, of Chestnut-street, Newark.

The Newark Savings Institution has paid $721,000 on account of the recently-declared dividend of 10 per cent. to depositors. Of this, $500,000 was redeposited.

The trunk-makers in the employ of Simon & Brothers, of Newark, who say that at the present rate they can make only $6 or $7 per week, have struck for an advance.

The committee appointed by Mayor Hopper, of Jersey City, to investigate the charges of fraud made against the members of the Board of Finance and Taxation in disposing of 6 per cent. funding debt bonds, concluded their labors last evening. A resolution was adopted by the committee exonerating the members of the board and other persons concerned in the sale of the bonds from any charges of fraud.

Judge Depue, at Newark, yesterday took further testimony in the matter of the application of Frank Lammens, the convicted murderer, for a new trial. Charles E. Bertram, who passed Meierhoeffer's house, in West Orange, on the day of the murder, testified for the State that he heard a shot at about 11 o'clock in the morning, and a minute later he saw Lammens come from the house, take a rake from the arbor, and begin raking leaves. The application will be argued on Friday next.

Ludwig Hasencamp, aged 10 years, died Thursday night at his home on First-street, Hoboken, in consequence of pistol-shot wounds received Sunday. In company with John Prantsing, another lad of his own age, he went hunting in King's Woods Sunday. Before his death, Hasencamp said he and Prantsing became involved in a quarrel as to which of them should have first shot at a target. While they struggled for a position, Prantsing's revolver went off, and Ludwig was shot in the throat.

POLICEMAN STONE'S MURDERER.

The Coroner's jury in the case of Officer James M. Stone, of the Third Precinct, who was killed by the "Smoky Hollow Gang," found that the deceased came to his death at the hands of Daniel Burke. The jury also found that Joseph and Patrick Mungerford, Patrick Hanlen, and Thomas Herron aided and abetted Burke. Some of the witnesses in the case were held for perjury by the Coroner.

MORGAN & BROTHER'S STORAGE WAREHOUSES, 232 and 234 W. 47th-st., near B'way. Separate rooms for furniture, pianos, baggage, &c. Moving, boxing, packing, and shipping promptly attended to. Inspection solicited.—Advertisement.

THE most reliable as well as reasonable druggists in the City are Messrs. W. H. Ricker & Son, of No. 353 6th-av. Established 33 years. Everything fresh and pure. Prices reduced 25 to 50 per cent.—Advertisement.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Acapulco, from Aspinwall.—F. C. Balfour, Mr. and Mrs. A. Clark, Capt. E. Kelly, Dr. J. G. Baron, A. W. Habersham, F. M. Eder, C. Medina, G. Funck, R. M. Clapp, Mr. and Mrs. A. Hamid, Mr. and Mrs. R. Beattie, Ellen McKeon, W. A. Henry, Mrs. Howard and two daughters, J. S. Phillips, Miss H. A. Phillips, Mrs. J. W. Nye and three children, Miss Freeman, G. A. Marsh, J. V. Mayor, R. G. Anderson, C. Stafford, Miss O'Connor, R. J. Pray, Mrs. G. W. Towle, George Treat, Edward Fugin, Miss C. Kelly, Mrs. B. Alexander and four children, Miss Campbell, Mrs. Hendlett, W. S. Rhodes, J. Grier, Mrs. C. H. Hamlin and daughter, Mrs. Evans, Miss M. Palmer, P. H. Derby, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Sprague and daughter, A. Schell, Mrs. Seldon and two children, Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Wheeler, M. Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. J. Gerrard, Mr. and Mrs. L. Klein, Edward Howett, Mrs. P. Howett and daughter, G. A. Bowett, Mrs. W. Haynes, Miss M. Dresser, Miss Jennie Peck, James E. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. M. Jessen, C. D. Glidden, Mr. and Mrs. Clark, Ellen McPherson, W. B. Gabdell, J. Rosenback, Mrs. W. Morrison, S. Winker, Mrs. W. N. Hoyle, C. C. Odell, Mrs. Odell, Lieut. W. B. Gordon, Mrs. Gordon, M. Balridge, Mrs. Balridge, J. W. Osborn, Mrs. W. E. Marsisco, Hettie Daniels, Minnie Marshall, F. Akers, W. Roberts, D. Bennett, Mrs. Bennett, G. R. Hunter, H. W. Schuster, J. S. Carpenter, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Cottrell, Mary Cottrell, Kate Cottrell, Edith Cottrell, H. D. Carpenter, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Dodge, E. T. Shaw, Lieut. M. Dolan, Mrs. Ross, Mrs. C. B. Reid, George Gates, Mrs. C. M. Taylor, Mrs. M. H. Whitman, Mrs. J. B. Whitney, Sarah Whitney, Frank Whitney, C. W. Whitney, M. Kroehler, A. Lovell.

In steam-ship Rhynland, from Antwerp.—Thomas S. Dando, Miss Alice A. Dando, A. Rampacher, Miss E. Rampacher, Mr. and Mrs. O. W. Lowry, Wilhelm Seeger, Michels Ormart, Dr. and Mrs. John D. Griscom, W. Anselmeyer, Mrs. Bertha Schloss, Mrs. Esther Schloss, Capt. R. Pratt, Mrs. R. Pratt and son, Mrs. Anna Jaeger and two children, Capt. E. C. Sharp, Mr. Lasenux, Mr. Eymond, Ludwig Schneider, Henri Niessen.

WESTERN UNION TIME BALL.

NEW-YORK, April 9.—The Western Union time ball was to-day dropped correctly.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:29 | Sun sets.......6:34 | Moon sets...8:02

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...8:27 | Gov. Island...9:16 | Hell Gate..10:58

MARINE INTELLIGENCE

NEW-YORK............FRIDAY, APRIL 9.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Triplet, Davis, Wilmington, Del., Abiel Abbott; Scandinavia, (Br.,) Sinclair, Bristol, Henderson Bros.; Fannie, Grumley, Philadelphia, William P. Clyde & Co.; City of Austin, Stevens, Nassau via Fort Royal and Fernandina, C. H. Mallory & Co.; F. W. Brune, Foster, Baltimore, J. S. Krems; Castor, (Dutch,) Meyer, Amsterdam, Funch, Edye & Co.

Ships Rembrandt, Paine, Calcutta, Vernon H. Brown & Co.; Romsdal, (Sw.,) Jarman, Liverpool, Henderson Bros.

Barks John Gibson, (Br.,) Dodd, San Domingo City and Azua, Hatton, Watson & Co.; Talisman, (Br.,) Briggs, Bridgetown, Dwight & Platt; Addie McAdam, Merriman, Sagua la Grande, Brett, Son & Co.; Kosmos, (Ger.,) Westenburg, Stettin, Theodore Ruger; Ellida, (Br.,) Lane, Dunkirk, France, Snow & Burgess; Mary E. Russell, Nickels, Buenos Ayres, John Norton & Sons; Liberta, (Norw.,) Ellanersen, Berzen, C. Tobias & Co.; Amicitia, (Norw.,) Reinert, Queenstown or Falmouth for orders, Benham, Boyesen, Pickering & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Etna, (Br.,) Webster, Ponce March 20, Guayanilla 21st, Humacoa 24th, Arroyo 23d, Yabacoa 27th, St. John 30th, and Mayaguez April 3, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Co.

Steam-ship Gate City, Daggett, Savannah April 6, with mdse. and passengers to George Yonge.

Steam-ship Acapulco, Shackford, Aspinwall March 31, with mdse. and passengers to Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Morgan City, Adams, New-Orleans April 1, with mdse. and passengers to Bogert & Morgan.

Steam-ship Augustus, (Ger.,) Hansen, Laguayra March 25, Porto Cabello 29th, and Curaçao 30th, with coffee, hides, &c., and passengers to Dallett, Boulton & Co.

Steam-ship Santiago de Cuba, Foote, Havana March 24, via Morehead City, N. C., April 6, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

Steam-ship Lombard, (Br.,) Stephenson, Catania Feb. 26, Messina March 2, Palermo 10th, Valencia 15th, Malaga 20th, and Gibraltar 21st, with fruit, &c., to Lawrence, Giles & Co.—vessel to Seager Bros.

Steam-ship Rhynland, (Belg.,) Randle, Antwerp March 27, with mdse. and passengers to Peter Wright & Sons.

Ship Erie the Red, (of Bath,) Allen, Manila 99 ds., with sugar, hemp, &c., to Ira Bursley & Co.—vessel to J. W. Elwell & Co.

Bark Minde, (Norw.,) Andersen, Caen 38 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Harry Douglass, (of Weymouth, N. S.,) Landry, London Feb. 14, with mdse. to order—vessel to J. W. Elwell & Co.

Bark Josva, (Norw.,) Sorensen, Rotterdam 64 ds., with gin and empty barrels to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Florence T., Genovar, Simmons, Matanzas 17 ds., via Delaware Breakwater, with sugar to S. & W. Welsh—vessel to master.

Bark Iphigenia, (Ger.,) Green, Hong Kong 107 ds., with mdse. to A. A. Low & Bros.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Maria, (Ger.,) Hendwart, Belle 119 ds. with sugar to Baring Bros & Co.—vessel to master.

Bark Josie Mildred, Gian, Cardenas 9 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to James E. Ward & Co.

Bark Spark, (of St. John, N. F.,) Norris, Pernambuco 24 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Bowring & Archibald.

Bark Sokoto, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Crosby, Havre 69 ds., in ballast to Boyd & Hincken.

Bark Sorlea, (of Liverpool,) Matthews, Singapore 130 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to master.

Brig Toronto, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Davison, Garrucha 45 ds., with iron ore to Latesa & Co.—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Ellen Maria, Stubbs, Perth Amboy, to J. H. Smith & Co.

Brig Edwin Rowe, Schultz, Ciudad Bolivar 27 ds., with coffee, hides, &c., to J. Agostini.

WIND—Sunset at Sandy Hook, light W.; clear; at City Island, strong S.W.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Utopia, for London; City of Austin, for Jacksonville; ship Jotun, for Aarhuus; barks Normen, for Bremen; Noalism, for Havre; brig W. D. Andrews, for Port au Prince.

Also, via Long Island Sound, schrs. Robert Ross, for St. Andrews, N. B.; B. Young, A. J. Bentley, Cabot, Forest Belle, L. & D. Fiske, Jacob Kensell, Governor, and Maria Adelaide, for Boston.

FOREIGN PORTS.

HAVANA, April 9.—The steam-ship City of Merida, Capt. Reitig, from New-York April 3, arr. here this morning.

BY CABLE.

LONDON, April 9.—Sld. 31 inst., Celide E.; 7th inst., Arlington, Giambattista, John A. Harvie, Lecelia, latter for Philadelphia; Marlborough, having repaired; 8th inst., Andrew Jackson, latter for Gloucester; City of Nankin, Governor Goodwin, Josephine, Capt. Todsen, Montreal, latter from Barrow, for New-York; Rudolf, having repaired; S. C. Blanchard; 9th inst., Amalthea, N. Boynton, latter for Philadelphia.

Arr. 4th inst., Zeus; 7th inst., Eliza A. Kenney, Flora, Capt. Owen; 8th inst., Agathe, Akyab, Atlantic, Capt. Herder, latter off Deal; Atlas, Capt. Larsen, off Dungeness; Biagino, latter had decks swept, lost boats, bulwarks, and stanchions; Castelar, Corsro, Dartford, Energie, Capt. Olsen; Fina, latter at Plymouth; Joseph S. Spinney, Leif, Erickson, Nordhavet, Odd, Pacific, Sigurd Jarl; 9th inst., Esto, latter had decks swept and lost anchors; Hafrsfjord.

The Anchor Line steam-ship Alsatia, Capt. Craig, from New-York March 27, for this port, has passed the Lizard.

The steam-ship Boadicea, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, from New-Orleans March 3, via Norfolk 18th, has arr. at Rouen.

The steam-ship Crown, (Br.,) Capt. Tate, from New-York March 25, has arr. at Leith.

The steam-ship Scindia, (Br.,) Capt. Windham, from New-York March 18, has arr. at Newcastle.

The National Line steam-ship Greece, Capt. Robinson, from New-York March 27, for this port, arr. off the Lizard at 3 o'clock P. M. yesterday, the 8th inst.

LIVERPOOL, April 9.—The steam-ship Juana, (Span.,) Capt. Gastanaga, from New-Orleans March 12, has arr. here.

The steam-ship St. Louis, (Br.,) Capt. McCauley, from New-Orleans March 15, via Havana 18th, has arr. here.

The steam-ship Tarifa, (Br.,) Capt. Davis, from New-York March 25, has arr. here.

The steam-ship Venezuelan, (Br.,) Capt. Laithwaite, from Baltimore March 26, has arr. here.

MOVILLE, April 9.—The Anchor Line steam-ship Bolivia, Capt. Small, from New-York March 28, has arr. here, on her way to Glasgow.

QUEENSTOWN, April 9.—The American Line steam-ship Pennsylvania, Capt. Harris, from Philadelphia March 28, has arr. here, on her way to Liverpool.

The National Line steam-ship England, Capt. Thompson, from New-York March 28, arr. here at 9 o'clock this morning, on her way to Liverpool.

QUEENSTOWN, April 9.—The White Star Line steam-ship Celtic, Capt. Gleadell, from Liverpool, for New-York, sailed hence to-day at 4:30 P. M.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE.
Made from Grape Cream Tartar. No other preparation makes such light, flaky hot breads, or luxurious pastry.
The rich cooking flavors. Royal Pastilles and Lemon ... surpass all others in aroma, taste, and strength.
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., New-York.

Rogers, Peet & Co.'s

REVERSIBLE AND PLAIN
SPRING
OVERCOATS AND ULSTERS
Are the most Stylish Garments of the season.
We display the Handsomest Assortment in the City.
Prices, $6 to $26.
ROGERS, PEET & CO.,
Broadway and Broome-st., N. Y.

WE ASK ATTENTION
TO OUR
Superb Stock of Spring Goods,
IN
PICCADILLYS, PALL MALLS,
REAL BANNOCKBURN CHEVIOTS,
DEVLIN & CO.,
Corner Broadway and Warren Street.

W. & J. SLOANE
Have opened a Department for the sale of
ORIENTAL GOODS
Which will embrace a large assortment of
PORTIERES, WINDOW CURTAINS, PIANO AND TABLE COVERS, ANTIQUE TOWELS, AND OTHER EMBROIDERIES FOR TIDIES, APPLIQUE WORK, &c.
649, 651, AND 655 BROADWAY.
MET. EL. R. R., BLEECKER-ST. STATION.
N. Y. EL. R. R., HOUSTON-ST. STATION.

Boys' Clothing
for Spring—for dress, school, and play.
Lord & Taylor,
Broadway and Twentieth Street, Grand and Chrystie Streets.

TO MOTHERS.
Use the NOVELTY CARRIAGE. Protect your baby's eyes from the sun and too strong light. You use an umbrella, why not for baby? Nothing will shield as well. The Novelty is the only Carriage which has springs that can be regulated to the weight, and also to alter to recline or sit up comfortably in. Beware of imitations. Send for circular to L. P. Tibbals, 820 Broadway, next block above Stewart's.

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IN CUTTING METAL, WOOD, & STONE
THE NEW-YORK AND LONDON METAL, WOOD, AND STONE WORKING CO.,
210 FULTON-STREET.
CAPITAL STOCK, $2,000,000.
ALGERNON S. SULLIVAN, President. CHARLES W. KEEP, Secretary. L. M. LAWSON, Treasurer.
DIRECTORS.
ALGERNON S. SULLIVAN, Attorney at Law. J. R. SAYLES, President Atchinson Wood Carving Co. H. K. FLAGLER, Treasurer White River Iron Co.
CHARLES W. BARTLETT, Attorney at Law. EDWARD L. CHAFFEE, Treasurer of the Boston Loan Co. E. P. KENNARD, of Kennard & Co., Silversmiths.
THREE MARVELOUS MACHINES.
These Machines are all founded upon and embody a new mechanical motion which is believed to bear as important a relation to the development of the useful arts as do the circular saw, the sewing-machine, or the power-loom. This new agent of progress may be described as
A PERPENDICULAR RECIPROCATING ROTARY OR SPIRAL MOTION.
THE METAL MACHINE is about to be introduced to all manufacturing jewelers, silversmiths, electro-plate makers, lithographers, metal sign cutters, and to all other workers on metals. It does the work of from eight to fifteen men, according to the class of work, and it saves in the item of tools and cement alone annually as much as we ask for the rent of the machine. This machine costs $80 to build, and rents readily for $360 per annum.
THE WOOD MACHINE is used for carving and ornamenting Furniture, Picture Frames, Signs, and Pattern Blocks for Printing Carpets, Oil-cloths, Linoleum, Curtains, Wall-paper, &c., at one-third of the cost of hand work, and can be operated by men or boys, without any previous knowledge or experience in such employment. By the use of this machine in hundreds of factories in this country and Europe, immense saving of both time and money can be effected. This machine costs $200 to build, and rents readily for from $300 to $600 per annum.
THE STONE MACHINE is for Dressing and Planing Granite and other stone; also for Ornamenting, Cutting Moldings, Cornices, Panels, &c., on all kinds of stone. The great saving of time and economy of tools are among the leading features claimed for this machine. The tools deliver over six thousand cuts per minute, and one set of tools will cut not less than 270,000 blows without resharpening. One machine will do the work of five men, and one man can easily run three machines. The machine is built for $750, and rents for from $1,000 to $1,500 per annum.
ALL MACHINES RENTED, NOT SOLD.
This Company own Letters Patent covering these machines for the United States and Canada, and fourteen of the principal countries in Europe.
A LIMITED NUMBER OF SHARES of the Stock of this Company will be sold for working capital, at $50 PER SHARE.
Subscription Books are now open at the office of Messrs. DONNELL, LAWSON & CO., Bankers, 92 Broadway, and at the OFFICE OF THE COMPANY,
210 FULTON-STREET, Between Church and Greenwich Streets,
Where the Machines may be seen in daily operation, and various samples of the work produced by them.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES, No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

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